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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Consulting: Consenting

CANADA is now in process of paying a penalty which is bound to be exacted from any body of people which sets itself up as a completely independent nation without having first developed the degree of understanding and sympathy between its component parts which is requisite for the difficult business of being a nation.

Canadians have shied off from the task of determining how their new-made nation (colonies have no such worries) is to perform the most important duty that a nation has, the guardianship of its own constitution. They still go on shying off from it long after there has ceased to be anybody else capable of performing that duty for them. As a result they are now paying the immediate penalty of having a national election of the gravest importance decided on a second-rate constitutional issue which will do nothing to settle the great issue, and which will not even interest any province except that in which the balance of power is fairly certain to lie. They will probably go on paying a similar penalty every three or four years for a generation to come. Unlike the United States at the Revolution, Canadians are not compelled to provide themselves with a constitution and a mechanism for amending it; they can go on using a constitution which they did not make, and which has no provision for amendment.

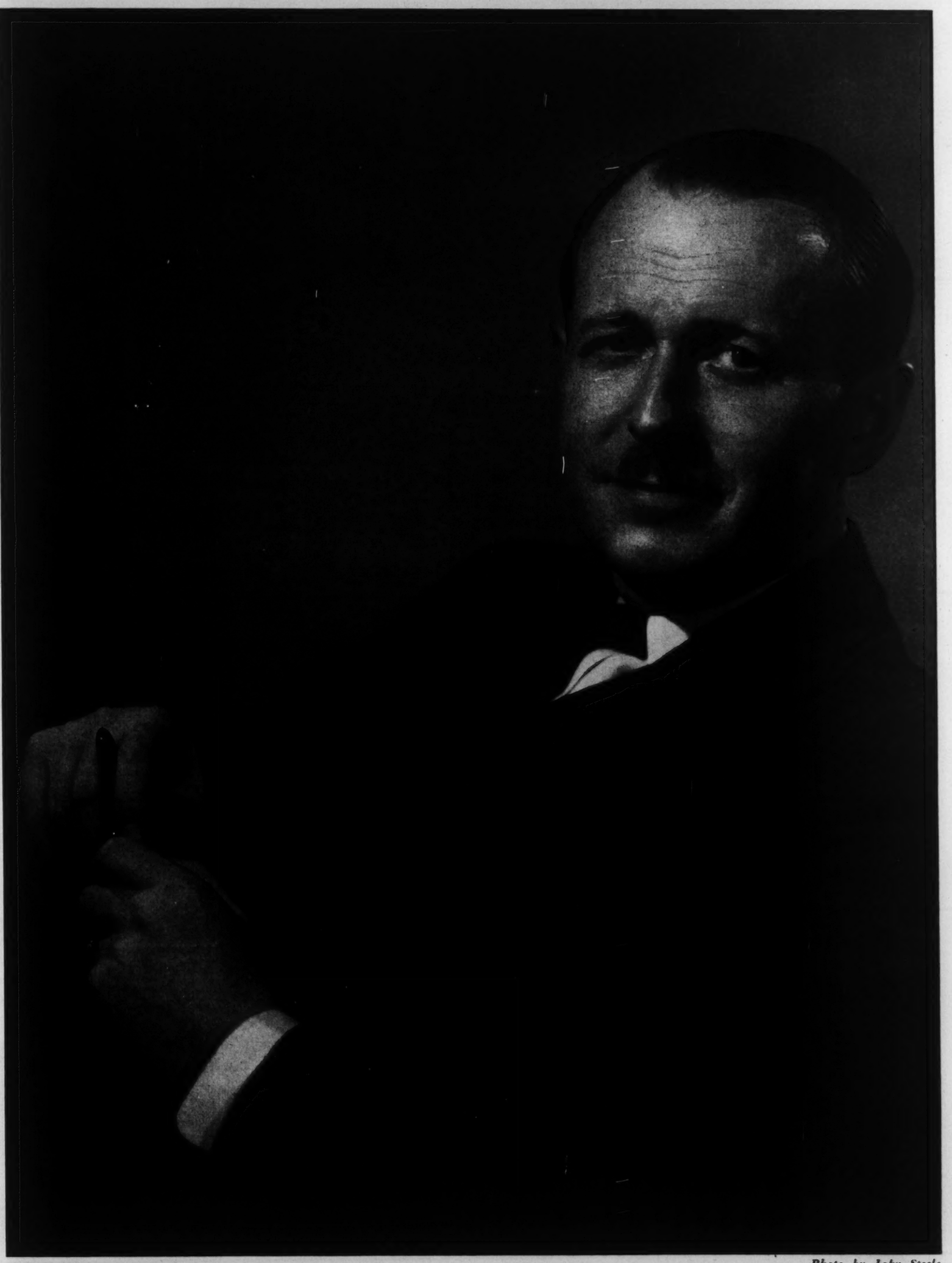
Quebec's Feelings

THE results of the next general election will, it now appears likely, be determined by the feelings of a single province about the constitutional correctness of the procedure by which Newfoundland has been added to the Dominion. The constitution provides for the admission of Newfoundland, and it is doubtful whether any Canadian, including even Mr. Maxime Raymond, really desires to keep it out. But the constitution provides for its admission by a prescribed procedure, which is impossible because Newfoundland has not at the moment a legislature which can pass an Address to the Crown praying for such admission. The admission of Newfoundland by a different procedure involves what we think can rightly be described as an undeniable, but purely technical, amendment of the constitution; that it does not have to take the form of the repeal (by Westminster) of certain words in the B.N.A. Act and the substitution of other words therefore is unimportant. What is important is that Newfoundland is being admitted by a method which the B.N.A. Act does not contemplate.

The adoption of this technical and indirect amendment is criticized, and the vote of Parliament to admit Newfoundland in accordance with it is opposed, by different political groups in Canada on different grounds. It is opposed by the Social Crediters and a few French members on the ground that the *consent* of the provinces should have been secured for the constitutional amendment. It is opposed by the Progressive Conservative party on the ground that *consultation* should have been had with the provinces, but without that consultation being necessarily accompanied by consent.

It is the conviction of this journal that consultation, not requiring to be followed by consent, is wholly meaningless in connection with any such matter as the amendment of a constitution, and that if it were adopted as a required procedure for such amendment it would lead to untold confusion and disaster. But there is no doubt that the proposal for such consultation will make a strong appeal to the French electors of Quebec, and the more so because the present Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, is on record, in legalistic but highly impolitic terms, as holding that the Dominion parliament, without consent of and without consultation with all or any provinces, has power to effect any amendment which does

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photo by John Steele

RED CROSS HEAD: New National Commissioner of Canadian Red Cross Society is Dr. W. S. Stanbury. Forty-three years old, he is renowned blood authority and created Red Cross National Transfusion Service.

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Ten modern Red Cross lodges serve disabled veterans from coast to coast. This is sitting room of Westminister Lodge, London, Ontario. Furnishings are almost all Canadian-made

THE RED CROSS LODGES SERVE ACROSS CANADA

By Paul Davidson

ONE of the major services of the Canadian Red Cross to the nation is its veterans' lodges. These lodges, ten in number, adjoin military hospitals across Canada. They were built to give disabled veterans some of the atmosphere and casual comforts of home life.

Red Cross lodges serve both the physical and social needs of the hospitalized veterans. In design, the lodges are the last word in contemporary, functional architecture. They are built with clean, broad lines and with a maximum of natural illumination; at the same time, a feeling of ease is retained in the deep comfort of the furnishings and the informal arrangements of the rooms.

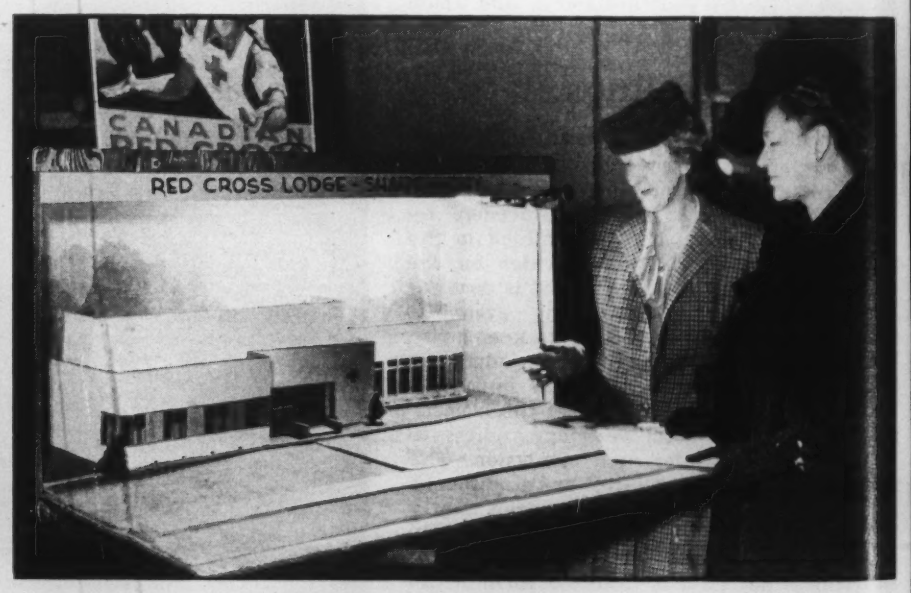
The social needs of the men are met in many ways. Volunteer workers are always on hand to assist disabled men. Well-stocked libraries of books and magazines provide ample reading material with which to while away the time. Coffee and sandwiches may be ordered from the lodge kitchens, or full course meals may be eaten in the spacious dining room. Conversational groups can gather about the fireplace for easy debate, or can retire to the games rooms for sport. These games rooms have been designed with the limitations of disabled men in mind, and include shuffleboard, table tennis, checkers and card tables. All equipment is arranged for the greatest ease in use. One of the favorite parts of lodge life is the concert plan which brings noted entertainers to the veterans.

Perhaps the most welcome characteristics of the Red Cross hospital lodge scheme to most veterans, is the visiting of relatives. In fact, relatives may even stay overnight at the lodge, in the guest rooms designed for the purpose. Here, the wives and children of patients may sleep while visiting over a week-end. The furnishings in these guest rooms, as throughout the building are mostly made in Canada.

After World War I, the Canadian Red Cross built its first military hospital lodge, adjoining Toronto's Christie Street Hospital. That was in 1919. After World War II, the Red Cross began building a series of lodges from coast to coast. Today, these lodges are serving thousands of Canada's former fighting men—in the Maritimes, Quebec, the Prairies and British Columbia. Through them, the Canadian Red Cross continues to carry out its constant pledge to assist veterans whenever and wherever possible.

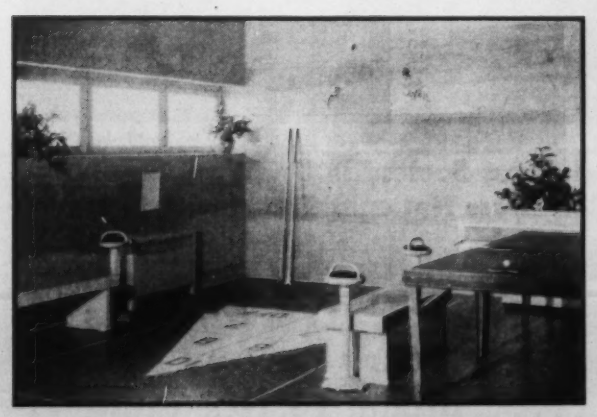
Two convalescing veterans play game of table tennis in Red Cross military lodge.

Veterans entertain their relatives at lodges. Here group relaxes at juke box.



British Columbia's Shaughnessy Lodge at Vancouver is outstanding example of contemporary architecture. Here, scale model is shown.

All meals served in Lodges are prepared by voluntary help in shining kitchens.



Games rooms are designed for maximum of convenience and ease of use by veterans.

Special, wide telephone booths allow the wheel-chair patients privacy when calling.

Veteran and relative get coffee at serving bar of dining room in Sunnybrook, Toronto, one of the most modern Red Cross lodges.

U.N. TROUBLE SPOT TWO KOREAS

By Horace Bristol

KOREA, promised freedom and independence by the Big Three in 1943, has the bad luck to be situated in one of the world's strategically most important spots. From bases in the southern tip of the peninsula, even a small air force can control all maritime traffic up and down the sea lanes of North-East Asia, from Shanghai to Vladivostok. If there ever is war between America and the Soviet Union, the power that holds sway over Korea will have a vital asset.

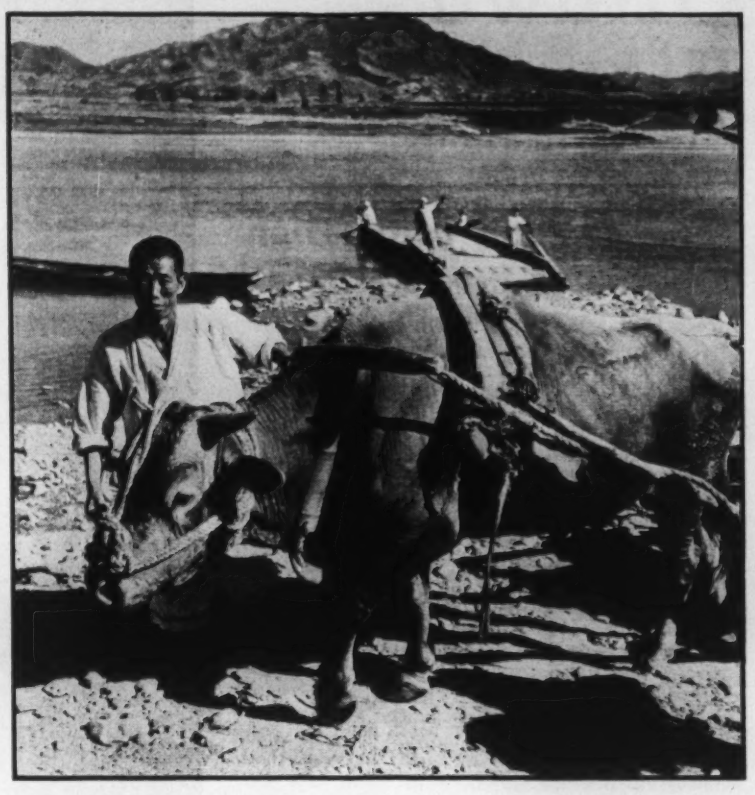
The recent rapid progress of Chinese Red forces has further complicated matters.

Caught up in this troublesome situation, the poor Korean farmer stands patiently by, asking only to be allowed to put up a little hay in his own loft, to play "go" (an ancient Korean board-game), to wear amusing hats and spotlessly white garments, and generally to live a life of philosophical calm and hard toil. He dislikes and distrusts both Russians and Americans; he hates Japanese and fears Chinese.

In 1910, Japan annexed the country and made it part of the Japanese Empire; today the industrial part north of the 38th parallel is run by the Russians, the agricultural part south of the dividing line by the Americans.

Both "parts" recently focussed attention on the problem by applying for U.N. membership.

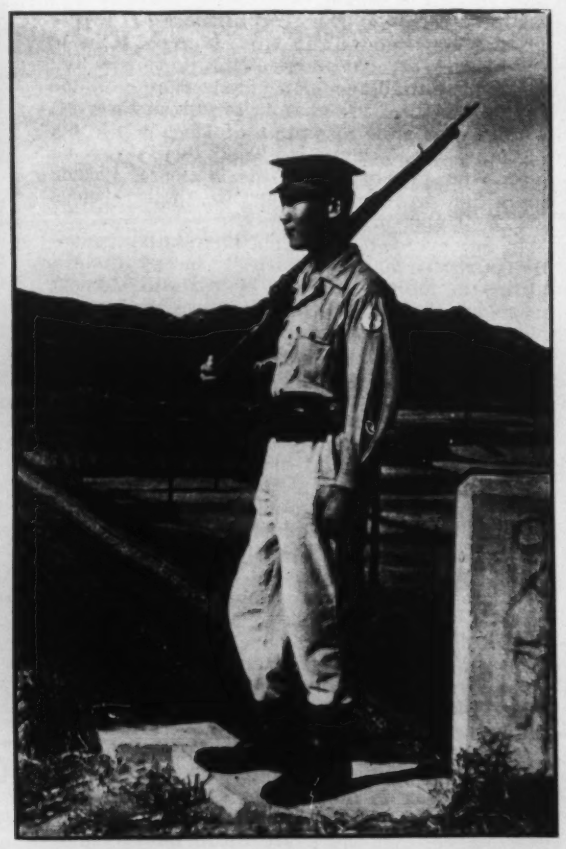
Typical Korean is this elderly keeper of a Buddhist temple. The chief interest of all Koreans is still ancestor worship.



A peasant sets out for work in the fertile rice fields of the South. The ox is still the universal beast of burden.

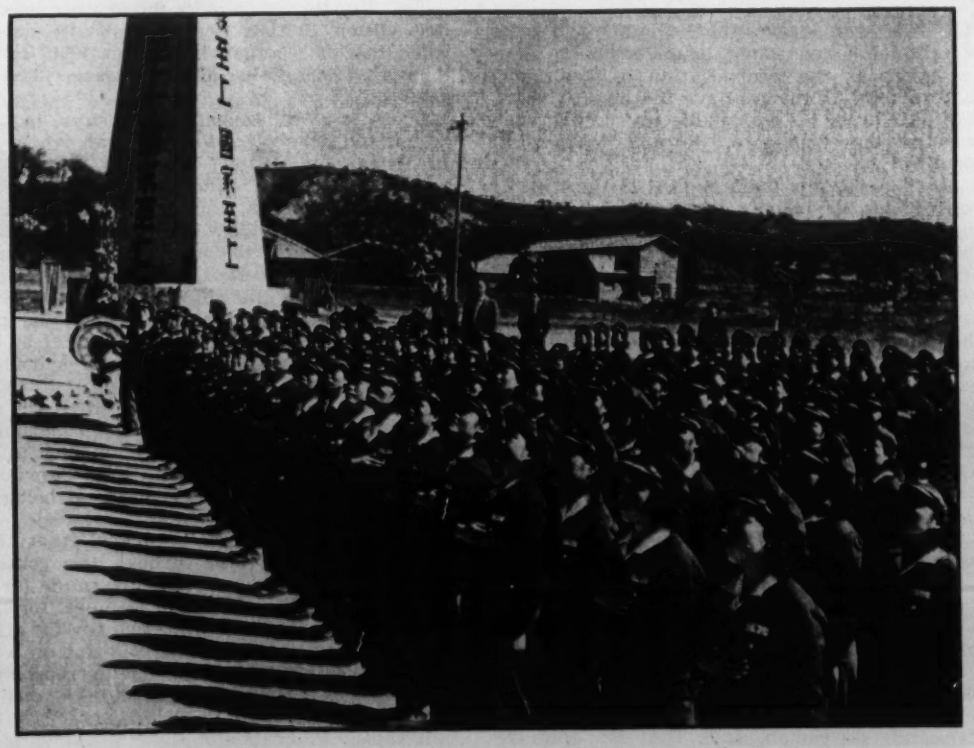
American sentries stand guard on the southern side of the 38th parallel, new trouble spot.

The rural market serves not only an important place in the economy of the country but is a method of exchanging ideas. Women here gossip as they sell.

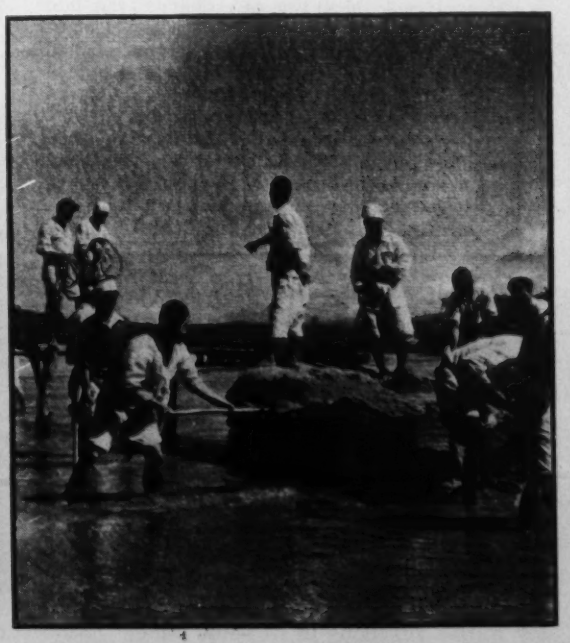


A Korean sentry stands guard over all important railway points, evidence of unrest.

Primitive methods of manufacture are still widespread. Here hemp is prepared for weaving.



In an effort to spread education and raise the standards of the people the government trains special classes of girls to return to the country to teach.



Manual labor is still the way of getting things done, even to building of bridges.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

That Taxation Temptation

The Big Fuss About the Big Surplus Must Not Mean Fuzzy Thinking

UNTIL the budget actually comes down the rash of speculation about the degree of tax relief Mr. Abbott is planning for us will keep breaking out at intervals right across the country. The political temptation to go much further than the fiscal and economic situation warrants will be very strong. So much fuss has been made about the big current surplus that one would think at times it was an unpardonable sin for an administration to build up reserves when times are good.

Some wild generalizations get into the press at times. For a sample, here are the first four sentences of a letter which appeared in an Ottawa newspaper over the signature of the chief executive of a women's political group:

"Our country is boasting of the largest surplus in our history. Yet Canadians are so bowed down with the burden of taxation that they can hardly provide the necessaries of life. On account of this heavy taxation, there is no money to buy homes or to provide for education or recreation. In the midst of this abundance there is no money to spend on social security."

The first sentence may conceivably be accurate, though whether the current surplus will actually be above the $670 millions of 1947-48 no one will know until after March 31. As to the second, it would not be difficult to show that in 1948 Canadians consumed more of the "necessaries" of life than in any previous year, with the possible exception of 1947. While tax revenues were high in 1948, they were no higher in proportion to the national income than they were in 1938, despite the enormous waste of war in the meantime.

In any event, taxes do not necessarily reduce the purchase of "necessaries"; indeed quite a bit of the money collected by taxes in Canada *increases* the expenditure on "necessaries", by placing purchasing power into the hands of those who would otherwise be unable to do much in that direction.

As for the statement that so much money is taken away from Canadians by taxation that "there is no money to provide education" a little enquiry would show first, that more money is being spent in Canada for education today than ever before, and second, that it is taxation which provides a very large part of the money which is being spent. Figures on expenditures for "recreation" are not so easy to compile, but we are probably, almost certainly, at an all-time peak of expenditure in that field also.

"In the midst of this abundance there is no money to spend on social security." Again, if the compilations of the Bureau of Statistics can be believed, there is a bigger current outlay in this field than ever before. More houses were built, at greater cost, in 1948 than in any previous year in our history.

Such irresponsible statements hardly warrant notice. But there are more fundamental aspects than our ability to pay current tax rates and still maintain a high standard of living which need to be kept to the fore. The "cyclical theory" of budgeting loses none of its fiscal validity by being the subject of political attack. Nothing can change the fact that we went into the war with a net debt of about $3 billion with an annual service cost of about $125 million and that we came out of it with a net debt of over $13 billion with an annual net service cost of nearly $350 million. It is true it is held internally and that to carry it means essentially to transfer cash from one Canadian pocket to another. But every Finance Minister in the early future is faced with the need and solemn obligation of raising over $300 million by taxes annually to service the debt.

The whole test of the theory that governments can combat depressions to some extent by countering the business cycle hinges on courageous taxation in prosperous times so that rates can be drastically cut and deficits courted when slack times show up again.

The Minister of Finance will be expected to scrutinize current tax rates thoroughly and make all reductions warranted by economic prospects, but it will be an unworthy and extremely short-sighted policy if the whole cyclical approach to budgeting is thrown out of the window because a couple of by-elections have been lost.

MORNING BECOMES ECSTATIC

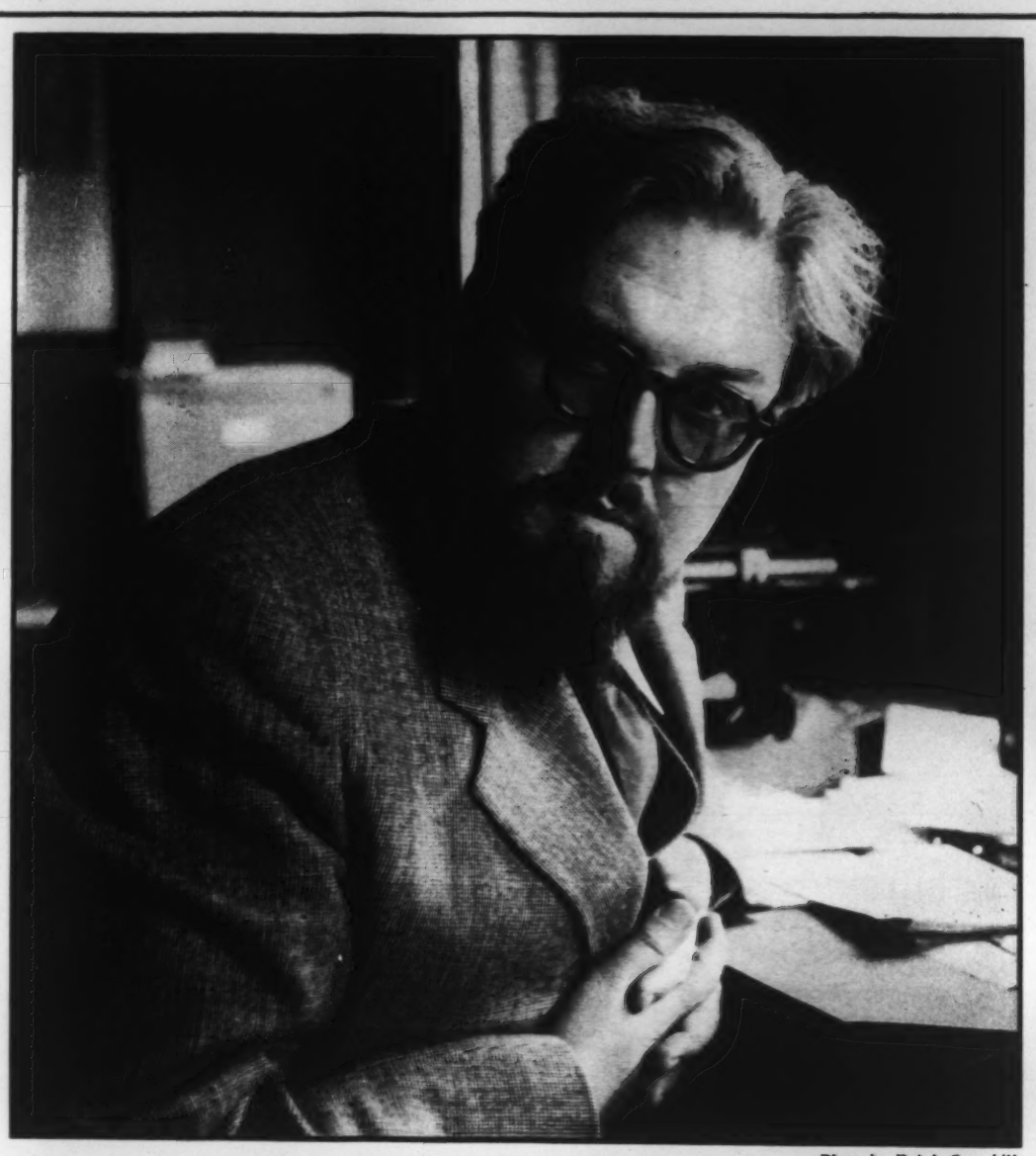
HOW eagerly this sparkling winter day
I greet the morning with a ringing shout,
And fling the bedclothes off me, hale and gay,
And happily jump out.

My breath makes cloudlets in the tingling air
As, at my wide-thrown window, I exhale.
There is no enterprise I will not dare:
Today I cannot fail!

I laugh with zestful gladness as I feel
The ice-cold shower on my glowing skin,
Each quivering muscle serving to reveal
The wholesomeness within.

My mirror functions in its usual place,
And every day I fail to grasp how it
Can calmly, equably reflect the face
Of such a hypocrite.

P. J. BLACKWELL



—*Photo by Ralph Greenhill*

ROBERTSON DAVIES, editor of the Peterborough *Examiner*, author of "The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks", and one-time literary editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, achieved a triple success during February. The Eastern Ontario Drama Festival placed the Ottawa Drama League first with his "Fortune My Foe" and the Peterborough Little Theatre second with his own production of a Shakespeare play; and in the Inter-Varsity Drama Festival Mr. Davies' "Overlaid" was top winner. "Fortune My Foe" will be seen in Toronto later.

Consulting the Provinces

Sir John A. Foresaw Deadlocks Better Than Some Do Today

THOSE who argue that all the provinces should be consulted whenever such steps are taken as the incorporation of Newfoundland into the Dominion have the onus of showing that there is a reasonable prospect of such consultations ending up in some degree of unanimity.

There are a few fundamental matters in the constitution in respect to which it would be inconceivable that they should be touched with the general consent of the provinces, and attempts have been made from time to time to define just what these fundamental matters are. But the growth of provincial autonomy to the point where it would be an established policy not to go ahead with a wide variety of national projects without first consulting the provinces would add to the paralysis which often descends upon federal administrations as it is, and any substantial extension of this idea would make the constitution quite unworkable.

Sir John A. Macdonald was a very far-sighted statesman and he saw the danger of setting up such a constitution right from the very beginning. When he went to the Quebec Conference in 1864 he had just come through a period of deadlock in the Province of Canada which had become almost intolerable, and for which all Canadians were desperately seeking a remedy. A federal union of all the British North American provinces seemed a solution.

But Sir Joseph Pope, in his Memoirs of the Canadian statesman, says that Sir John remarked that intolerable as were political conditions in the Province of Canada, she was "better off as she stands than she would be as a member of a confederacy composed of five sovereign states." Ten sovereign states would be more than twice as bad, judging from the record of recent Dominion-Provincial Conferences.

Puzzles Hidden in Wheat

London Economist Gives Line For British Development

ONE of the great mathematical problems of Canada which will never be solved is the sum of money the prairie farmers lost by the sale of their wheat to Britain at less than the "world price" during the present wheat contract.

Britain promised when signing the agreement to "have regard to" this factor, and various figures of the loss, ranging from $500 million to $2 billion, have been bandied about by politicians and in the press.

The London *Economist* no doubt voices a line which British negotiators will develop when the time comes, in July of 1950, to estimate the cash value of the phrase "have regard to."

In its issue of January 29, it says, in part: "Admittedly the price for Canadian wheat sold to Britain in 1946-47 and 1947-48—$1.55 a bushel—was well below the corresponding Chicago quotations. But under the Canadian contract, Britain took 160 million bushels of wheat a year off the market, which in itself tended to accentuate the rise in the 'world' price. Canadian farmers may look back in retrospect and imagine that they could have secured a higher price for their wheat by selling it on the 'free' market. Yet it is doubtful whether, if that had happened, total Canadian farm income would have increased to any considerable extent. The high wheat prices during 1947 and 1948 were directly related to the large-scale purchases of the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation to prevent wheat being fed to livestock."

The *Economist* doesn't contend that there was *no* Canadian loss through the contract, but it thinks allowance should be made for the security given the Canadian farmers, for their restricted alternative outlets and for the effect, as mentioned above, of the contract on world wheat quotations. "On this line of reasoning," it concludes, "Britain's obligations would be smaller than is sometimes imagined."

A factor which is still quite unknown is the behavior of the "world" price—if such really exists—during the next fifteen months while Canadian farmers are getting $2 a bushel for considerable wheat sold to Britain.

Passing Show

THE Quebec M.P. who objects to the admission of Newfoundland because it contains too many "English" voters is expected to move later on for the expulsion of Ontario on the same ground.

•

The Russian labor camps question is being sent to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, thereby converting it into a Commission on Inhuman Wrongs.

•

The only thing the "reducing" people don't seem able to reduce is the size of their "reducing" advertisements.

•

The cost of teaching one's child to be truthful is often the difference between a child's bus fare and an adult's.

•

Communists claim that life imprisonment is really much lighter in Russia than in capitalist countries, because life doesn't last so long.

•

"Hell's Corners" in Dover, England, has been renamed Ottawa Crescent, which may sound more peaceful in Dover but not in Canada.

•

Song for a Book-Club Committee

Eeny, meeny, miny, mo.
This or that, by so-and-so.
If it's long and dull, select it;
If it's really good, reject it.

J.E.P.

•

A member of parliament has apologized for his remarks about another member on the ground that they were "neither very funny nor very clever", thereby at once establishing himself as one of the best literary critics in the House.

•

If the legislators are going to compel us to vote, how about us compelling the legislators to sit through their own debates?

•

Mr. Sam Carr is reported as saying he has nothing to hide. This seems a pity, for hiding is something he is awfully good at.

•

Lucy says that classes in the proper use of the hatpin would do more to stop certain kinds of hoodlumism than any other method.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

not touch the rights specifically conferred on the provinces by the existing Act, and in particular has power to effect so tremendous an amendment as the abolition of the French language in Dominion procedure.

Labrador Grievance

WE HAVE said that no Canadian really desires to keep Newfoundland out of the Confederation; but it has to be granted that a good many people in the province of Quebec would probably have been quite willing to keep Newfoundand out, on the technical objection that she could not properly vote herself in, until she consented to some modifications in the terms of entry. These as they stand provide that the whole of Labrador is to remain for provincial purposes separated from the adjacent mainland province of Quebec. Now in Quebec the very name of Labrador has been as a red rag to a bull ever since the Privy Council, by a decision very difficult to justify, gave to Labrador a vast area of now very valuable territory which the Quebeckers had confidently regarded as theirs. Canadians of English language have never fully realized the indignation caused by this decision in Quebec, which was perfectly comparable to that caused in other parts of Canada by the Alverstone Award on the Alaska Boundary.

Quebeckers feel that the annexation agreement should have been made the occasion for restoring to Quebec a large part of the disputed territory, and since they are not greatly concerned about the considerations of high international politics which presumably led to the Dominion government's desire for immediate union it does not distress them that the demand for such a surrender would fairly certainly have destroyed the majority for union, which was painfully narrow anyhow, in the Newfoundland plebiscite. It will not be difficult to make Quebeckers feel that their interests were neglected in the negotiations, and that Mr. Drew by keeping an attentive ear towards Mr. Duplessis would have done much better.

Nobody has suggested that Quebec ought to have been asked for consent, or even consulted, if it had been possible to annex Newfoundland by the method prescribed in the B.N.A. Act. The trouble arises simply because Newfoundland has had to act by plebiscite rather than by vote of a legislature. The *Globe and Mail* chooses to term this a *major* amendment of the Act; what it would regard as a minor amendment we cannot imagine but it gives as an example of such minor amendment the adjustment of the number of M.P.'s to correspond with population changes, which as it happens does not require any amendment at all.

The truth is that so long as we fail to provide a clear and definite procedure for determining the will of the nation in regard to a constitutional amendment, and an equally clear and definite distinction between major and minor amendments, so long we shall continue to be subject to these disputes, which exacerbate sectional jealousies and divert the attention of legislators from their proper business.

A New Doctrine

THE doctrine that the provinces should be consulted about, but should not have power to give or refuse consent to, proposed amendments to the constitution which do not affect provincial powers is not, we think, a historic doctrine of the Conservative party. It is possible to criticize the party for not advancing it until long after the negotiations with Newfoundland had been concluded, for whatever might be said for the usefulness—as distinguished from the constitutional necessity—of consultation in the early stages, surely very little can be said for that usefulness when the whole agreement has been signed, sealed and delivered and nothing can be done save to implement or refuse to implement. On the other hand the party has a good technical defence in that the constitutional issue did not really come before parliament until the Address to His Majesty was introduced, and Mr. Drew can claim that he had a right to expect that the government would observe what the opposition maintains to be a constitutional obligation.

No Canadian government, however, has ever gone so far in the direction of seeking to override provincial powers by mere Dominion legislation as the Conservative government of Mr. Bennett when it enacted the welfare legislation which was subsequently thrown out by the Privy Council. Mr. King on that occasion was the person who advocated consultation with the provinces, but that was because he regarded the legislation as almost certainly unconstitutional because of violation of provincial rights, and thought that by consultation some scheme might be worked out which would be satisfactory to both Dominion and provinces.

It is probably unnecessary to worry about any possible future embarrassment that might accrue to the Conservative party when in power, as a result of this episode, for the simple reason that the whole concept of consultation-without-the-need-for-consent is so shadowy and vague that nobody could be effectively accused of inconsistency about it. How long does one have to consult? Does consultation mean all nine or ten provinces together, or can one write to them separately? Do they need a week's notice, or a month, or a year? Who is entitled to slam the door? The Social Credit amendment had the merit of meaning something extremely definite and if ever a Social Credit government came to power it would have to live up to its standards—which grant a veto power to Prince Edward Island on all proposals to amend the constitution of Canada under whatever form—or stand convicted of the grossest insincerity. Fortunately for the Social Crediters they are not likely to be called on to form a government.

"BUT THINK OF THE CREDIT SIDE!"

Health and Realism

THIS journal has followed with the liveliest interest the development of the Dominion-Provincial agreements under the system of "matching grants" for the establishment and extension of health services in the different provinces. When the proposals of the Marsh and Heagerty Reports came before the public in 1942, we felt only a qualified enthusiasm for those portions which dealt with health insurance and socialized medicine, and favored the more realistic analysis made by Dr. Charlotte Whitton in her "Dawn of Ample Life"—an advocacy of the extensive development of what she termed "health abilities" for the prevention, care and treatment of sickness, as entitled to high priority over any system of state insurance or state medicine.

This same practical approach was in evidence in the policies of the government of Manitoba, whose Health Department set about the development of diagnostic centers and facilities, hospital and nursing services, and experimentation with demonstration units. At our request Dr. Whitton summarized the Manitoba plan for our readers, the article arousing sufficient interest to justify us in issuing several thousand reprints. These were distributed widely among the members of the healing professions and various public health, municipal, rural and women's organizations, and we believe that they helped considerably in procuring a more realistic understanding of our practical health service problems.

The plan enunciated by Mr. Mackenzie King, in one of the last of his pronouncements as parliamentary leader, followed very closely along the line of approach which we have all along favored, and has provided such a definite program of practical proposals that every province has come into cordial partnership. And now the author of the Manitoba plan, Dr. F. W. Jackson, who as Deputy Minister of Health for Manitoba worked out the ideas which Dr. Whitton then presented to our readers, has now been taken over by the Dominion government and placed in a pivotal position in these developments. We really think that we may have helped in a good move.

The Seamen's Claims

THE conciliation board in the case of the unlicensed personnel of sea-going shipping has found, as it was bound to find, that the differences between the Seamen's Union and the shipowners cannot be "conciliated." The insuperable obstacle to conciliation, it is well understood, is the opposing views of the parties on the process of hiring and firing. The union insists on complete control of the hiring process through its own hiring halls, and on nullification of the firing process by prohibiting annotation of the seaman's papers with any record of his behavior.

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ALOOF FROM OOF

("Germs in plenty have been found on dollar bills, but hardly any on silver money or nickels."—*Popular Science.*)

AT THE end of each month it's my regular plan
To withdraw every cent I've been left by McCann,
To be spirited home, as I've done all my life,
And deposited safe in the hands of my wife.

Now I read in the paper, with mounting hysteria,
Bills are just teeming with deadly bacteria;
Harmful bacilli, declare the reporters,
Don't bother with trifles like nickels and quarters.

At last it is clear why my wife has so long
Had to visit her doctor to find what is wrong:
Her resistance is lowered by handling our wealth,
While I am just bursting with nauseous health!

J. E. P.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

That Taxation Temptation

The Big Fuss About the Big Surplus Must Not Mean Fuzzy Thinking

UNTIL the budget actually comes down the rash of speculation about the degree of tax relief Mr. Abbott is planning for us will keep breaking out at intervals right across the country. The political temptation to go much further than the fiscal and economic situation warrants will be very strong. So much fuss has been made about the big current surplus that one would think at times it was an unpardonable sin for an administration to build up reserves when times are good.

Some wild generalizations get into the press at times. For a sample, here are the first four sentences of a letter which appeared in an Ottawa newspaper over the signature of the chief executive of a women's political group:

"Our country is boasting of the largest surplus in our history. Yet Canadians are so bowed down with the burden of taxation that they can hardly provide the necessaries of life. On account of this heavy taxation, there is no money to buy homes or to provide for education or recreation. In the midst of this abundance there is no money to spend on social security."

The first sentence may conceivably be accurate, though whether the current surplus will actually be above the $670 millions of 1947-48 no one will know until after March 31. As to the second, it would not be difficult to show that in 1948 Canadians consumed more of the "necessaries" of life than in any previous year, with the possible exception of 1947. While tax revenues were high in 1948, they were no higher in proportion to the national income than they were in 1938, despite the enormous waste of war in the meantime.

In any event, taxes do not necessarily reduce the purchase of "necessaries"; indeed quite a bit of the money collected by taxes in Canada *increases* the expenditure on "necessaries", by placing purchasing power into the hands of those who would otherwise be unable to do much in that direction.

As for the statement that so much money is taken away from Canadians by taxation that "there is no money to provide education" a little enquiry would show first, that more money is being spent in Canada for education today than ever before, and second, that it is taxation which provides a very large part of the money which is being spent. Figures on expenditures for "recreation" are not so easy to compile, but we are probably, almost certainly, at an all-time peak of expenditure in that field also.

"In the midst of this abundance there is no money to spend on social security." Again, if the compilations of the Bureau of Statistics can be believed, there is a bigger current outlay in this field than ever before. More houses were built, at greater cost, in 1948 than in any previous year in our history.

Such irresponsible statements hardly warrant notice. But there are more fundamental aspects than our ability to pay current tax rates and still maintain a high standard of living which need to be kept to the fore. The "cyclical theory" of budgeting loses none of its fiscal validity by being the subject of political attack. Nothing can change the fact that we went into the war with a net debt of about $3 billion with an annual service cost of about $125 million and that we came out of it with a net debt of over $13 billion with an annual net service cost of nearly $350 million. It is true it is held internally and that to carry it means essentially to transfer cash from one Canadian pocket to another. But every Finance Minister in the early future is faced with the need and solemn obligation of raising over $300 million by taxes annually to service the debt.

The whole test of the theory that governments can combat depressions to some extent by countering the business cycle hinges on courageous taxation in prosperous times so that rates can be drastically cut and deficits courted when slack times show up again.

The Minister of Finance will be expected to scrutinize current tax rates thoroughly and make all reductions warranted by economic prospects, but it will be an unworthy and extremely short-sighted policy if the whole cyclical approach to budgeting is thrown out of the window because a couple of by-elections have been lost.

•

Consulting the Provinces

Sir John A. Foresaw Deadlocks Better Than Some Do Today

THOSE who argue that all the provinces should be consulted whenever such steps are taken as the incorporation of Newfoundland into the Dominion have the onus of showing that there is a reasonable prospect of such consultations ending up in some degree of unanimity.

There are a few fundamental matters in the constitution in respect to which it would be inconceivable that they should be touched with the general consent of the provinces, and attempts have been made from time to time to define just what these fundamental matters are. But the growth of provincial autonomy to the point where it would be an established policy not to go ahead with a wide variety of national projects without first consulting the provinces would add to the paralysis which often descends upon federal administrations as it is, and any substantial extension of this idea would make the constitution quite unworkable.

Sir John A. Macdonald was a very far-sighted statesman and he saw the danger of setting up such a constitution right from the very beginning. When he went to the Quebec Conference in 1864 he had just come through a period of deadlock in the Province of Canada which had become almost intolerable, and for which all Canadians were desperately seeking a remedy. A federal union of all the British North American provinces seemed a solution.

But Sir Joseph Pope, in his Memoirs of the Canadian statesman, says that Sir John remarked that intolerable as were political conditions in the Province of Canada, she was "better off as she stands than she would be as a member of a confederacy composed of five sovereign states." Ten sovereign states would be more than twice as bad, judging from the record of recent Dominion-Provincial Conferences.

•

Puzzles Hidden in Wheat

London Economist Gives Line For British Development

ONE of the great mathematical problems of Canada which will never be solved is the sum of money the prairie farmers lost by the sale of their wheat to Britain at less than the "world price" during the present wheat contract.

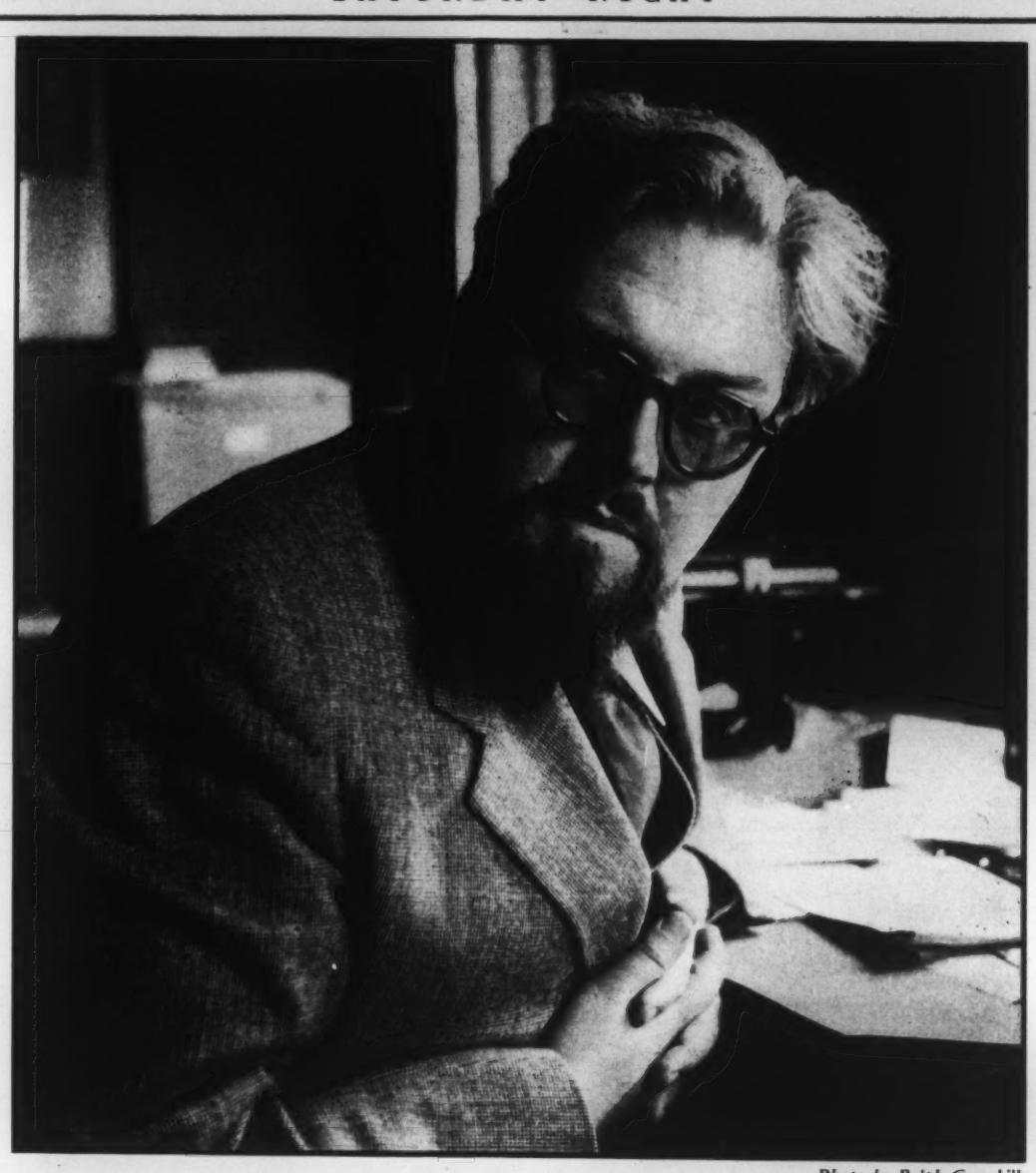
Britain promised when signing the agreement to "have regard to" this factor, and various figures of the loss, ranging from $500 million to $2 billion, have been bandied about by politicians and in the press.

The London *Economist* no doubt voices a line which British negotiators will develop when the time comes, in July of 1950, to estimate the cash value of the phrase "have regard to."

In its issue of January 29, it says, in part: "Admittedly the price for Canadian wheat sold to Britain in 1946-47 and 1947-48—$1.55 a bushel—was well below the corresponding Chicago quotations. But under the Canadian contract, Britain took 160 million bushels of wheat a year off the market, which in itself tended to accentuate the rise in the 'world' price. Canadian farmers may look back in retrospect and imagine that they could have secured a higher price for their wheat by selling it on the 'free' market. Yet it is doubtful whether, if that had happened, total Canadian farm income would have increased to any considerable extent. The high wheat prices during 1947 and 1948 were directly related to the large-scale purchases of the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation to prevent wheat being fed to livestock."

The *Economist* doesn't contend that there was *no* Canadian loss through the contract, but it thinks allowance should be made for the security given the Canadian farmers, for their restricted alternative outlets and for the effect, as mentioned above, of the contract on world wheat quotations. "On this line of reasoning," it concludes, "Britain's obligations would be smaller than is sometimes imagined."

A factor which is still quite unknown is the behavior of the "world" price—if such really exists—during the next fifteen months while Canadian farmers are getting $2 a bushel for considerable wheat sold to Britain.



—*Photo by Ralph Greenhill*

ROBERTSON DAVIES, editor of the Peterborough *Examiner*, author of "The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks", and one-time literary editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, achieved a triple success during February. The Eastern Ontario Drama Festival placed the Ottawa Drama League first with his "Fortune My Foe" and the Peterborough Little Theatre second with his own production of a Shakespeare play; and in the Inter-Varsity Drama Festival Mr. Davies' "Overlaid" was top winner. "Fortune My Foe" will be seen in Toronto later.

MORNING BECOMES ECSTATIC

HOW eagerly this sparkling winter day
I greet the morning with a ringing shout,
And fling the bedclothes off me, hale and gay,
And happily jump out.

My breath makes cloudlets in the tingling air
As, at my wide-thrown window, I exhale.
There is no enterprise I will not dare:
Today I cannot fail!

I laugh with zestful gladness as I feel
The ice-cold shower on my glowing skin,
Each quivering muscle serving to reveal
The wholesomeness within.

My mirror functions in its usual place,
And every day I fail to grasp how it
Can calmly, equably reflect the face
Of such a hypocrite.

P. J. BLACKWELL

Passing Show

THE Quebec M.P. who objects to the admission of Newfoundland because it contains too many "English" voters is expected to move later on for the expulsion of Ontario on the same ground.

•

The Russian labor camps question is being sent to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, thereby converting it into a Commission on Inhuman Wrongs.

•

The only thing the "reducing" people don't seem able to reduce is the size of their "reducing" advertisements.

•

The cost of teaching one's child to be truthful is often the difference between a child's bus fare and an adult's.

•

Communists claim that life imprisonment is really much lighter in Russia than in capitalist countries, because life doesn't last so long.

•

"Hell's Corners" in Dover, England, has been renamed Ottawa Crescent, which may sound more peaceful in Dover but not in Canada.

•

Song for a Book-Club Committee

Eeny, meeny, miny, mo.
This or that, by so-and-so.
If it's long and dull, select it;
If it's really good, reject it.

J.E.P.

•

A member of parliament has apologized for his remarks about another member on the ground that they were "neither very funny nor very clever", thereby at once establishing himself as one of the best literary critics in the House.

•

If the legislators are going to compel us to vote, how about us compelling the legislators to sit through their own debates?

•

Mr. Sam Carr is reported as saying he has nothing to hide. This seems a pity, for hiding is something he is awfully good at.

•

Lucy says that classes in the proper use of the hatpin would do more to stop certain kinds of hoodlumism than any other method.

SATURDAY NIGHT
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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

not touch the rights specifically conferred on the provinces by the existing Act, and in particular has power to effect so tremendous an amendment as the abolition of the French language in Dominion procedure.

Labrador Grievance

WE HAVE said that no Canadian really desires to keep Newfoundland out of the Confederation; but it has to be granted that a good many people in the province of Quebec would probably have been quite willing to keep Newfoundand out, on the technical objection that she could not properly vote herself in, until she consented to some modifications in the terms of entry. These as they stand provide that the whole of Labrador is to remain for provincial purposes separated from the adjacent mainland province of Quebec. Now in Quebec the very name of Labrador has been as a red rag to a bull ever since the Privy Council, by a decision very difficult to justify, gave to Labrador a vast area of now very valuable territory which the Quebeckers had confidently regarded as theirs. Canadians of English language have never fully realized the indignation caused by this decision in Quebec, which was perfectly comparable to that caused in other parts of Canada by the Alverstone Award on the Alaska Boundary.

Quebeckers feel that the annexation agreement should have been made the occasion for restoring to Quebec a large part of the disputed territory, and since they are not greatly concerned about the considerations of high international politics which presumably led to the Dominion government's desire for immediate union it does not distress them that the demand for such a surrender would fairly certainly have destroyed the majority for union, which was painfully narrow anyhow, in the Newfoundland plebiscite. It will not be difficult to make Quebeckers feel that their interests were neglected in the negotiations, and that Mr. Drew by keeping an attentive ear towards Mr. Duplessis would have done much better.

Nobody has suggested that Quebec ought to have been asked for consent, or even consulted, if it had been possible to annex Newfoundland by the method prescribed in the B.N.A. Act. The trouble arises simply because Newfoundland has had to act by plebiscite rather than by vote of a legislature. The *Globe and Mail* chooses to term this a *major* amendment of the Act; what it would regard as a minor amendment we cannot imagine but it gives as an example of such minor amendment the adjustment of the number of M.P.'s to correspond with population changes, which as it happens does not require any amendment at all.

The truth is that so long as we fail to provide a clear and definite procedure for determining the will of the nation in regard to a constitutional amendment, and an equally clear and definite distinction between major and minor amendments, so long we shall continue to be subject to these disputes, which exacerbate sectional jealousies and divert the attention of legislators from their proper business.

A New Doctrine

THE doctrine that the provinces should be consulted about, but should not have power to give or refuse consent to, proposed amendments to the constitution which do not affect provincial powers is not, we think, a historic doctrine of the Conservative party. It is possible to criticize the party for not advancing it until long after the negotiations with Newfoundland had been concluded, for whatever might be said for the usefulness—as distinguished from the constitutional necessity—of consultation in the early stages, surely very little can be said for that usefulness when the whole agreement has been signed, sealed and delivered and nothing can be done save to implement or refuse to implement. On the other hand the party has a good technical defence in that the constitutional issue did not really come before parliament until the Address to His Majesty was introduced, and Mr. Drew can claim that he had a right to expect that the government would observe what the opposition maintains to be a constitutional obligation.

No Canadian government, however, has ever gone so far in the direction of seeking to override provincial powers by mere Dominion legislation as the Conservative government of Mr. Bennett when it enacted the welfare legislation which was subsequently thrown out by the Privy Council. Mr. King on that occasion was the person who advocated consultation with the provinces, but that was because he regarded the legislation as almost certainly unconstitutional because of violation of provincial rights, and thought that by consultation some scheme might be worked out which would be satisfactory to both Dominion and provinces.

It is probably unnecessary to worry about any possible future embarrassment that might accrue to the Conservative party when in power, as a result of this episode, for the simple reason that the whole concept of consultation-without-the-need-for-consent is so shadowy and vague that nobody could be effectively accused of inconsistency about it. How long does one have to consult? Does consultation mean all nine or ten provinces together, or can one write to them separately? Do they need a week's notice, or a month, or a year? Who is entitled to slam the door? The Social Credit amendment had the merit of meaning something extremely definite and if ever a Social Credit government came to power it would have to live up to its standards—which grant a veto power to Prince Edward Island on all proposals to amend the constitution of Canada under whatever form—or stand convicted of the grossest insincerity. Fortunately for the Social Crediters they are not likely to be called on to form a government.

"BUT THINK OF THE CREDIT SIDE!"

Health and Realism

THIS journal has followed with the liveliest interest the development of the Dominion-Provincial agreements under the system of "matching grants" for the establishment and extension of health services in the different provinces. When the proposals of the Marsh and Heagerty Reports came before the public in 1942, we felt only a qualified enthusiasm for those portions which dealt with health insurance and socialized medicine, and favored the more realistic analysis made by Dr. Charlotte Whitton in her "Dawn of Ample Life"—an advocacy of the extensive development of what she termed "health abilities" for the prevention, care and treatment of sickness, as entitled to high priority over any system of state insurance or state medicine.

This same practical approach was in evidence in the policies of the government of Manitoba, whose Health Department set about the development of diagnostic centers and facilities, hospital and nursing services, and experimentation with demonstration units. At our request Dr. Whitton summarized the Manitoba plan for our readers, the article arousing sufficient interest to justify us in issuing several thousand reprints. These were distributed widely among the members of the healing professions and various public health, municipal, rural and women's organizations, and we believe that they helped considerably in procuring a more realistic understanding of our practical health service problems.

The plan enunciated by Mr. Mackenzie King, in one of the last of his pronouncements as parliamentary leader, followed very closely along the line of approach which we have all along favored, and has provided such a definite program of practical proposals that every province has come into cordial partnership. And now the author of the Manitoba plan, Dr. F. W. Jackson, who as Deputy Minister of Health for Manitoba worked out the ideas which Dr. Whitton then presented to our readers, has now been taken over by the Dominion government and placed in a pivotal position in these developments. We really think that we may have helped in a good move.

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ALOOF FROM OOF

("Germs in plenty have been found on dollar bills, but hardly any on silver money or nickels."—*Popular Science.*)

AT THE end of each month it's my regular plan
To withdraw every cent I've been left by McCann,
To be spirited home, as I've done all my life,
And deposited safe in the hands of my wife.

Now I read in the paper, with mounting hysteria,
Bills are just teeming with deadly bacteria;
Harmful bacilli, declare the reporters,
Don't bother with trifles like nickels and quarters.

At last it is clear why my wife has so long
Had to visit her doctor to find what is wrong:
Her resistance is lowered by handling our wealth,
While I am just bursting with nauseous health!

J. E. P.

Democracies' War Aims Must Exceed Simple Idea Of Enemy's Defeat

By MAJOR-GENERAL E. L. M. BURNS

The nations negotiating the North Atlantic Security Pact must decide what the ultimate objects of their policy are in case the war which they fear should come to pass. Otherwise they will waste effort and court defeat through dissipation of resources. Mere "Unconditional Surrender", which saw the Allies through 1939-45 but was not sufficient to win the peace, will not be enough in another war.

In the first of two articles, General Burns, who was a distinguished Canadian field commander in the Second World War, suggests and analyzes specific aims for the democracies as they consider a possible struggle with Russia. With the North Atlantic Security Pact, in which Canada will be participating, moving through formative stages to reality, such aims are worthy of study by every thinking Canadian.

WAR is a risky, expensive and wasteful way of attaining political ends, at the best; but if a nation entering into a war has no clear understanding of what ends it is seeking—as is generally the case with democracies—then the chance of any ultimate gain, and reasonably stable and enduring peace is very, very remote. This, it would seem, is a fair deduction from the experience of the Western democracies in the First and Second World Wars.

Mr. Pearson told us in September 1948, just after he became Secretary of State for External Affairs, that there was a risk that war might break out at any time. He has said recently that the situation is somewhat less tense; nevertheless, we are negotiating a treaty to protect ourselves against this very risk.

Why are we in this imminent danger so soon after the complete victory which the British Commonwealth and its allies won over the Germans and Japanese in 1945? Most of us would answer in one word—Russia.

But there was a Russia in 1939, and we did not think her such a menace then. So, obviously, we shall find the origins of the present danger, and our fears, in the way we waged the Second World War, and tried to make peace after it.

What were the ends, the ultimate political objects of the Western Allies in World War II? At the start they were negative; Nazi and Fascist aggression had to be checked, and the possibility of its repetition eliminated. When the tide of war turned in 1943, our war aims were proclaimed to our enemies as "unconditional surrender".

Prolongation

Since we demanded complete submission to our will, and gave no indication of what our will would be, Hitler was able to keep the German people fighting until he was dead, and their country overrun. The prolongation of the death struggle wrecked the Western European economy to a greater extent than necessary to achieve essential war aims of the Western Allies—the sort of conditions that reason, in retrospect, would suggest that we should have accorded.

It is interesting that at one of the "Big Three" Conferences Stalin favored explicit peace terms for Germany. He said that the Germans would accept specific terms, no matter how harsh, sooner than unconditional surrender, since they would have definite conditions as an alternative to fighting on to the death, instead of facing unknown and unlimited possibilities of vengeful punishment.

The First World War, of course, ended by a conditional surrender, an armistice into which the Germans stated they entered on the understanding that peace would be made in accordance with the principles of Wilson's Fourteen Points. In the Versailles Treaty these principles were not adhered to, and this later enabled Hitler to persuade the Germans that they were not bound by the terms of the 1919 peace.

Roosevelt's Formula

It was apparently the determination not to repeat such a historical sequence which inspired Roosevelt to formulate his policy of "unconditional surrender." But he and his advisers do not seem to have thought out what should be done with Germany *after* unconditional surrender.

This is understandable, as their energies were fully absorbed by the enormous problems of defeating the great German power, and following that, the Japanese. The circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Morgenthau plan at Quebec, in 1944, which Roosevelt is said to have regretted almost as soon as he returned from the conference, show what was the state of planning for dealing with Germany after victory.

However, negotiations were being begun for the establishment of the United Nations. Roosevelt seems to have believed that the wartime cooperation of the United States, Great Britain and Russia would continue, and that they would keep the peace as the Three Great Policemen. So believing, he would not concern himself greatly with detailed terms of peace for Germany.

The question which we must ask ourselves, in view of the situation in which the Western powers find themselves in Germany today is: Is it good to have as a war object the destruction of every central governmental authority, and the occupation of all the enemy territory to enforce unspecified terms of peace? Should any nation announce a policy of Total Victory before it defines its ultimate objects?

We, the nations negotiating the North Atlantic Security Pact, must think out what the ultimate objects of our policy are in the war which we fear otherwise we shall waste effort, and court defeat, through dissipation of resources. It is very difficult for democracies to plan war in full consciousness of its meaning. But war is potentially so much more serious in its results than ever before that democracies *must* think farther ahead than the military defeat of the adversary. We must think out what change in the attitude of the enemy nation we wish to produce, and how, after we have convinced him that further armed resistance to our will is useless, that change can be produced, and how we can guarantee its permanency, by methods short of perpetual occupation.

Acts and Attitudes

What should be the objects of our policy if the present bad situation becomes worse, and we are forced into a war with Russia? What are the acts and attitudes of Russia today which might force us into war, and which must be changed before we can expect a stable peace?

We may first of all dismiss from our list of objects any absolute requirements that Russia should abjure Communism, since it would be incompatible with the principles of freedom which we profess, to dictate the form of government under which other nations should live—so far as the effect of that kind of government does not extend beyond its national boundaries. But we are very concerned in that the present Russian government does extend its influence, to our detriment, far beyond its own boundaries.

Our first aim may be stated as the elimination of Russian support and encouragement of revolutionary Communist parties in other nations. At various times, when it suited the Politburo's book, temporarily, such activity has been suspended. The real problem is to secure such guarantees as will ensure that the suspension will be permanent.

The second factor which renders the present Russian regime so dangerous to the peace of the world is its authoritarian and dictatorial character. Historically, dictatorships relieve internal strains by foreign adventure. The Russians are whipped into working for small material reward by propaganda that the capitalist, imperialist world is against them, and that they must work and fight to prevent Russia's destruction.

The third feature of the Russian government which makes it a threat to world peace is its secrecy. It is apparently the fear of penetration of their secrets, military and economic, and probably the fear of corruption of their citizens by agents of the Western powers which is decisive in the Russian rejection of international inspection and control of atomic energy undertakings, without which no scheme of preventing atomic warfare can be effective. It also is behind their rejection of the international inspection which is necessary to make "conventional" weapon disarmament effective. And,

CANADA VETERANS

Of course there are jobs unsuitable for Ex-tuberculous Patients!

HOWEVER, *this is true of everybody. Many people do not have the training or background to fill certain positions. Others do not have the physical qualifications. So in this regard selective placement of those with healed tuberculosis is a normal business practice.*

The field of restricted occupations for the ex-tuberculous is a very small one when compared with the wide number of jobs in the Canadian economy, and it is a fact that there are mighty few jobs such veterans cannot handle, providing they have necessary training and aptitudes.

However, there are certain jobs in which the veteran who has had tuberculosis should not be placed. Here are the kinds of work he should not do:

1. Jobs where he will be exposed to inorganic dust, such as siliac dust in any form or jobs where he has to face a heavy concentration of organic dust, noxious odours or fumes which would be disagreeable to anyone regardless of his medical history.
2. Unusually heavy manual labour.
3. Jobs where the worker has sudden temperature changes or excess humidity to contend with.
4. Jobs where regular hours are not possible.

These are the only fields where the ex-tuberculous veteran should not be employed, and they are not so general as to interfere with normal employment practice.

On the other side of the picture, the man or woman with healed tuberculosis can handle a sufficient variety of positions to make him available to the vast majority of employers in the vast majority of occupations.

Write to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the booklet "EMPLOYMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS". It will assist in proper placement.

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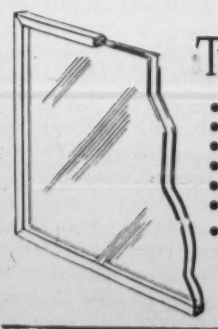

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obviously, the restrictions on information and speech make Russia an unknown, and therefore terrifying country to the rest of the world.

If these three features of the Russian state could be eliminated, we should get rid of the fear which it presently inspires, and which leads other nations to counter-measures building up the cold war which any day may explode into active hostilities. Therefore, to eliminate them and to secure guarantees that they will never be revived, should be the principal political objects of the Western Allies, if war should come—and indeed, before it comes.

Use of Air Power

Before considering the means which we might use to attain these ends, let us look at the means of warfare used in the Second World War. The chief difference between the means used in the Second and those used in the First lies in the increased use of air power.

Air power in cooperation with land and sea forces, and to further the normal strategic objects of warfare needs little discussion. Great success was obtained by this means, first by the Germans, and later by the Allies. It was the use of air power in combination with armor which made possible the successes of the *blitzkrieg*, the Normandy invasion, the decisive operations after the break-out from the bridgehead.

In the Pacific, air power made possible a speedy reconquest of the vast areas seized by the Japanese. It played a relatively greater part in the final victory than in Europe.

But it should be remembered that neither in the East nor in the West was the decision obtained by the use of air power as an absolute arm; that is to say, by air action direct against the civil population, in accordance with the theories of Douhet and Mitchell.

When the British Empire was alone in the fight against Germany, Churchill seems to have tentatively accepted the Royal Air Force proposition that Germany could be defeated by a direct air attack on her territory and population. But it may be said that it was then the only mode of offensive warfare open to the British, and without an offensive victory is clearly impossible. We all remember Churchill's plea to the United States "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." The tools were primarily aircraft, and other requirements for an air and sea war. If we take his words at their face value, they now appear more brave than realistic.

In this air warfare against Germany, at first emphasis was placed on attacks on the German war industries. This, of course, is not absolute air warfare, since even if it were possible to destroy completely the enemy's means of producing weapons and other necessities for waging war, this would only be effective if combined with pressure on his land forces. But it quickly became apparent that daylight air attacks on war industries were too costly to be continued, and night attacks were only partially effective, since targets could not be exactly located.

However, it was possible to locate and destroy cities, if not industries, and so the attack on cities and civil population began, though this was made to appear to the public more as a change of method (saturation bombing) than a change of object.

A school within the Royal Air Force had long been inclined, in their private councils, to favor the concept of "absolute" air warfare, the theory of which is that attack on the civil population and economy, ignoring the enemy's armed forces, can be so destructive and harassing that the enemy will have to surrender, rather than endure continuation of the punishment. This school, whose chief exponent was Air Marshal Harris, felt that the war was now being waged on the right lines, though not, of course, with such resources as they needed.

Mixed Objective

Churchill stated the mixed objective which resulted from the experience of 1941 and 1942 in his speech to Congress, in May 1943, as follows:

"Opinion is divided as to whether the use of air power could by itself bring about a collapse in Germany or Italy. The experiment is well worth trying, so long as other measures are not excluded . . . It is the settled policy of our two staffs and war-making authorities to make it impossible for Germany to carry on any form of war industry on a large or concentrated scale either in Germany, Italy or in the enemy-occupied countries . . . This process will continue ceaselessly with ever-increasing weight and intensity until the German and Italian people abandon and destroy the monstrous tyrannies which they have incubated and reared in their midst."

The theory that the war against Germany could be won by air power alone made little impression on General Marshall and the others who controlled American strategy. Instead, they believed that it would be necessary to invade North-West Europe and crush Germany between this front and the Russian. The further history of the air war in this theatre bears out the soundness of the American view, especially if one considers what the Germans might have done to England with V-1 buzz-bomb and V-2 rocket if their launching bases had not been overrun.

In a second article General Burns will examine further the means open to the democracies for making successful war, if and when such an unfortunate condition should come to pass, discussing such points as strategic bombing, the implications of the atomic bomb's existence, and the field of economics and ideas.

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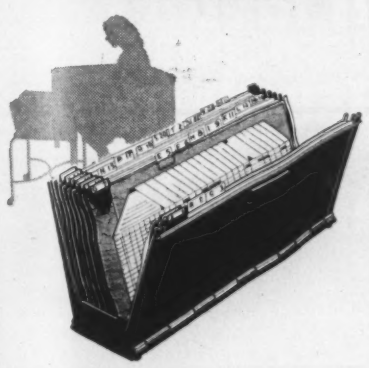

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RED CROSS HEAD

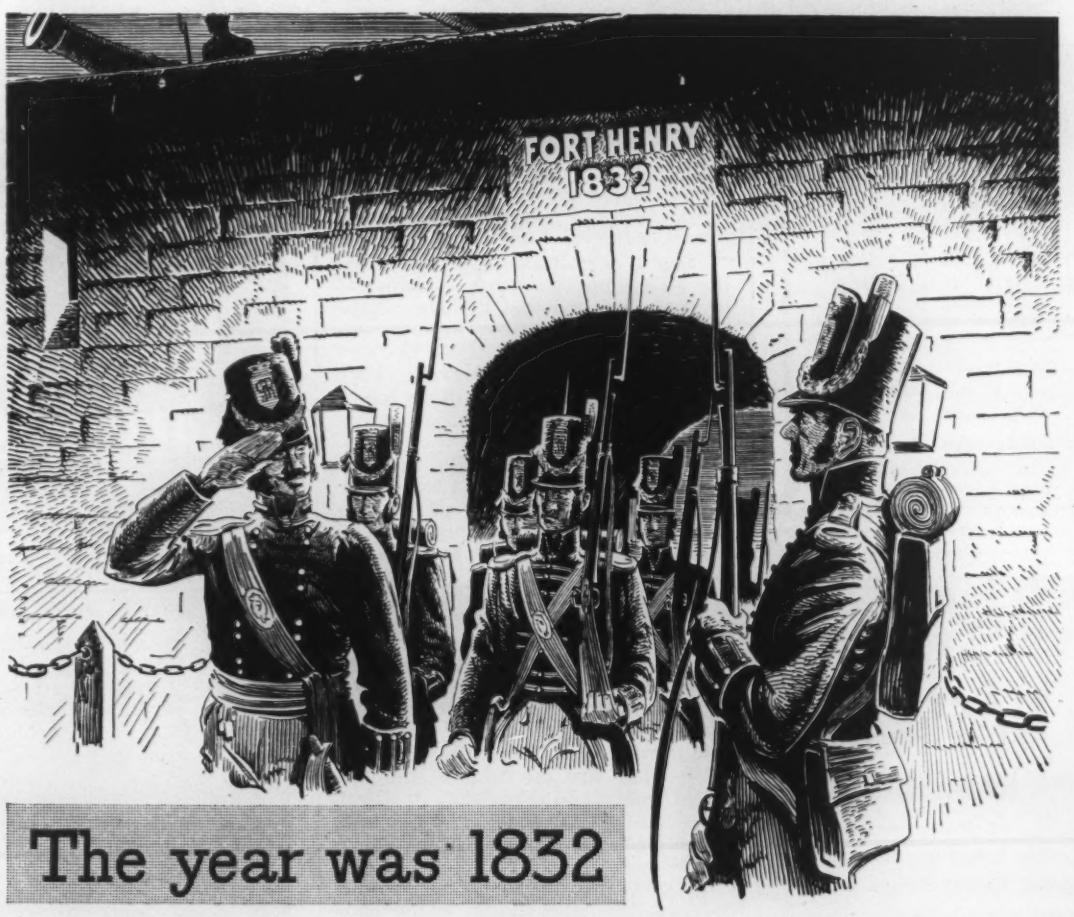
(See Cover)

DR. WILLIAM STUART STANBURY, M.B.E., who will soon become widely known to Canadians in his new role as National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, is already world-renowned in his chosen field of medicine. As an authority on blood, he has held many vital positions, and behind his humorously twinkling eyes and casual manner lies a profound comprehension of other men. It is this understanding of people which most happily fits Dr. Stanbury to the wide responsibilities of his position as guardian of Canada's health *via* the Red Cross.

Dr. Stuart Stanbury was born forty-three years ago in the Ontario town of Exeter. The son of Judge J. G. Stanbury of St. Catharines, he graduated in medicine at the University of Toronto and later studied in the U.S. and at the Postgraduate Medical Schools of the University of London and the University of Leeds. From 1939 until 1946 Stuart Stanbury was Senior Lecturer in Clinical Pathology at the University of Leeds, and it was while teaching there that the most dramatic period of his career occurred.

When war broke out, one of the most important and immediate medical needs was a constant supply and store of blood. In order to ensure this need, Great Britain was divided into a few, large "regions". Canadian-born Dr. Stanbury was appointed Transfusion Officer of the North East Region by the Ministry of Health in 1940. The extent of the task undertaken by him may be gleaned by a few figures. The North East Region supplied two-thirds of all dried serum used by the Royal Navy, both at home and abroad. It supplied three-quarters of the whole blood used by the Royal Navy during the Normandy landings. This same region also supplied all needs for air raid casualties in its own area, a population of five to six millions. But perhaps the most dramatic fact of the North East region was that it was the source of a half of all the whole blood used by the Canadian and British forces fighting on the Continent.

Today, having experienced the emergency of war needs, Stuart Stanbury keenly desires to make Canada's health more stable in time of peace.



The year was 1832

. . . Canadians, with the war of 1812 fresh in their minds, built a grim fortress on the St. Lawrence, near Kingston. Its name: Fort Henry. Its avowed purpose; to "keep out the Yankees."

But never a shot was fired from Fort Henry. Its limestone walls crumbled into ruin . . . until a century later, when it was restored as an historic site where thousands of "Yankees" are welcomed as friendly visitors, every year.

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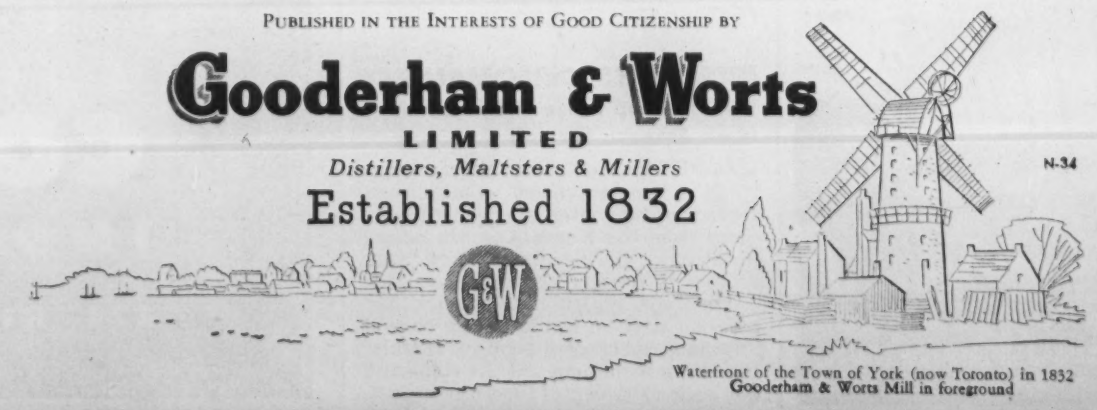

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground

WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Confident Economy Is OK But He Still Asks For Controls

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is confident that the price slump is the "levelling off" process that everyone has been waiting for. Yet his top economic adviser, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, shies away from the levelling off term because "it might give a lot of people the idea that prices are going to be fairly stable at the present level." Dr. Nourse looks, rather, for "a choppy situation, with both ups and downs."

Whether, to use nursery vernacular, it is only a "burp" and not a "bellyache," American businessmen are frankly concerned about the drop in prices and the layoffs of workers in U.S. industry.

Mr. Truman was emphatic in stating that there is no cause for alarm in the business outlook. In fact, his comment is backed up by the report of Dr. Nourse as chairman of the President's Economic Advisory Council, who coined a new word to report that the United States is in a state of "health disinflation."

The President still contends that the nation needs $4 billion in new taxes, although he denied having plans to care for any sharp rise in unemployment. In fact, some experts have expressed concern that the bills calling for planning of public works are pigeon-holed in Congress.

A witness before the Joint Economic Committee started the nursery talk by stating that the country's economic system had been "taking milk too fast and it just had to let up for a time." The truth appears to be that nobody really has an accurate picture of what will happen to anything so large as the $225,000,000,000 economy of the United States.

Members of Congress appear to be puzzled by the reports of the growth in unemployment but they have been careful about making remarks that might create an attitude of pessimism. The Administration blames the current job situation on seasonal changes.

However, time will test that theory. The Senate-House Economic Committee heard economists say that the trend toward depression or prosperity would make itself clear in March or April. It is in these months that construction and manufacturing normally start rehiring after winter layoffs. They predict that if the current three million of jobless either drops or remains at that figure, there should be a period of economic advancement.

Despite the Presidential plea for the $4 billion tax boost, economists representing private industry have warned the committee against approving the Administration's tax and wage-price allocation program. They are of the opinion that these measures would hamper business expansion at this time.

The House has voted to let the President keep part of his extraordinary powers. It approved a bill extending export controls for 28 months and the Senate approved a similar measure.

The Truman Administration sent to Congress its anti-inflation program that included standby price and wage controls. Agriculture Secretary Brannon sent over the measure which asks for "last resort" authority for the government to construct new industrial plants if the President deems they are essential to the national interest. In addition, the bill seeks authority to issue priorities and allocations for materials in short supply.

Congress has already received bills covering the other items in the program. They include power to control consumer credit; extension and strengthening of rent control; power to regulate speculation on commodity exchanges and priorities in the transportation field. The Administration, in seeking these powers, claimed that shortages of materials and continued high prices are "jeopardizing employment opportunities."

The Labor Statistics Chief, Ewan Clague, considers that three million jobless is a small proportion of the 57 million people who are at work in this country. He says there is no cause for concern unless unemployment rolls jump to five millions and stay there past April.

Individual Americans seem to have plenty of confidence in the national economy, but they, too, are watching those jobs and price graphs carefully.

•

DIPLOMATS, DIPSOMANIACS

How to Keep Sense of Humor Is an Acheson Specialty

SECRETARY of State Acheson was in a jocular mood when he referred to the welter of confused comment over the North Atlantic Security Pact as another example of "why diplomats become dipsomaniacs."

Then, he diplomatically took the position that he would refuse to add anything to the confusion by refraining from comment on foreign and domestic criticism of the defence pact.

The news from London that the Norwegian negotiators appear to favor participation in the agreement has calmed the situation, but for a while Washington was virtually under bombardment of trial-balloon statements and conjectural news articles and radio commentaries.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, Senator Connolly, and the ranking Republican member, Senator Vandenberg, set off the Congressional debate by opposing any clause that would deny the U.S. Congress its right to declare war.

Mr. Acheson has shown commendable ability to retain his sense of humor amidst the exchange of pros and cons that have followed. He says there is need now for privacy in preliminary discussion and consideration of the issues. He hopes to make public shortly a draft of the proposed pact.

Then there will be plenty of time for arguing the actual merits of it.

•

MORE ON FILIBUSTERS

Southern Senators Organize To Keep Pet Talkathons

THE Senate is squared off for filibusters to end filibusters. In other words, the Southerners threaten to talk off any attempts to deny them the right to hold up the business of Congress with non-stop word marathons. However, they may find themselves outspoken by such Liberals as Republican Senator Morse of Oregon. He has already proven his mettle with a 15-hour stint.

Democratic leaders have been hesitant about bringing the filibuster issue to a head because of the known opposition of the Southern bloc. Republicans have been just as eager to put the Administration to a test on the issue in the hope of producing another defeat for the Truman program.

The Southerners have formally decided to oppose a change in Senate rules designed to break filibusters "to the limit of our strength and ability." In plain language this means filibuster. And the Southern orators are without peer in the oratory division, especially as to longevity of speech.

It was something of an anti-climax for some 21 of the Southern group to announce that they would resist the rules change as the "No. 1 bill in the civil rights program."

Only two Southern Senators will support the Administration in its proposed "holeproof" two thirds cloture rule. They are Claude Pepper of Florida and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

The present rules which provide cloture by a two-thirds Senate vote have been held inapplicable to *motions* to call up legislation and amendments to *call up* legislation and amendments to the Senate Journal. These loopholes have simply made it possible for opponents to talk against the motions rather than legislation itself. Words will tell the outcome.

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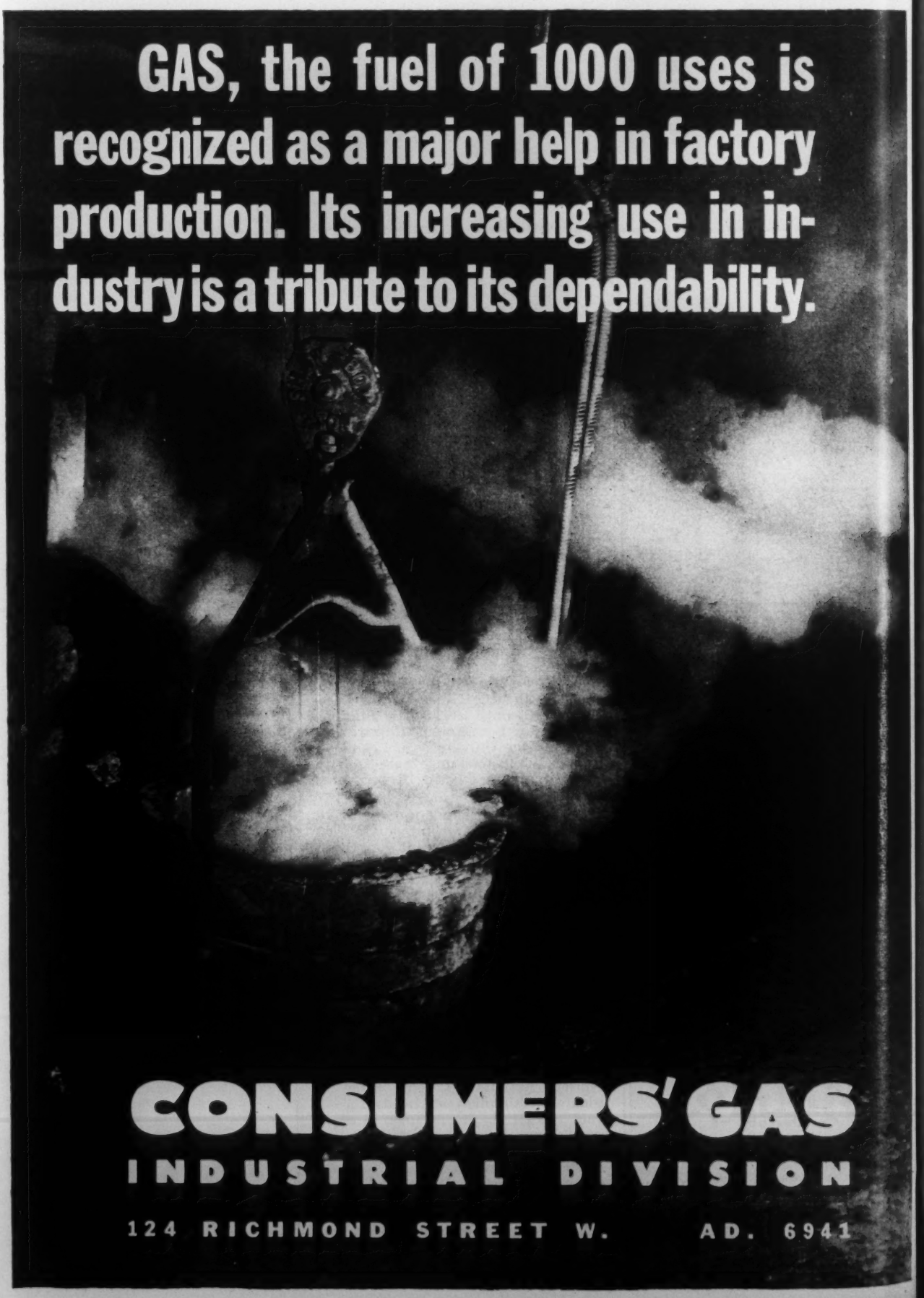

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Engineers Are Best Qualified Men For Technical Commissions

NATURALLY your editorial "Days of Doze" (S.N., Jan. 11) would be of interest to engineers. I am gratified that you agree with the Institute in our contention that the Hon. Mr. Glen is not a suitable person for membership on the international Joint Commission. Each has arrived at his conclusion *via* a different line of reasoning but the main thing is we agree.

You put your finger right on the engineer's raw spot when you say, "The Commission certainly should be guided by engineers but should not necessarily have engineers amongst its members." Why shouldn't it have engineers amongst its members? Give me one reason. It is dealing largely with engineering matters and engineers are the ones best qualified to deal with such matters. Surely you don't believe that it is sufficient to hire engineers and keep them in the background.

For years and years it has been the custom of public bodies — and sometimes private ones as well — to believe that engineers should always be on tap but never on top . . . . Fortunately this old custom is showing signs of breaking up. So many private businesses have put engineers into top administrative positions that other bodies are beginning to believe it might be safe for them to do the same thing. A recent survey in the United States shows that in over five hundred industries that were convassed 38 per cent of the administrative posts were held by engineers.

If as you say "the commission certainly should be guided by engineers but should not necessarily have engineers amongst their members," why did the United States appoint engineers to two of the three posts in their section of the Commission?

L. AUSTIN WRIGHT
General Secretary,
Engineering Institute of Canada.
Montreal, Que.

English Apples

RE YOUR article on Nova Scotia apples (S.N., Jan. 18), it must be at least fifty years since the farmers stored their apples in their cellars and packed them themselves. I was also amused at the statement that B.C. apples were sold all across Canada and even in Nova Scotia. I think I know why. I have seen B.C. Delicious in the stores of Annapolis in June when all the good quality Nova Scotian apples are gone. I'm sure there are no other B.C. apples in Nova Scotia.

Does the writer think that the Nova Scotian fruit growers cannot sell their apples anywhere but in England? The Ottawa stores are full of Nova Scotian apples; our little store down here has had them ever since last fall.

Incidentially, I don't think there are any Canadian varieties that can compare with some of the best English sorts. I know of three English apples that are far ahead of McIntosh and Gravenstein for flavor.

Old Chelsea, Que. A. A. GREEN

His Concerts

IN THE article by Trudy Shaw about music in Edmonton (S.N., Jan. 25) appears the statement that 'under the auspices of the City Recreation Commission, headed by John Farina, 'Concerts Under the Stars' have proved a happy innovation etc . . . " This is incorrect.

In the summer of 1947 I felt there was need for an outdoor musical series and advanced the idea to the owners of Renfrew Ball Park, Edmonton, Messrs. John Ducer and Beatty. They liked it and that summer I ran four concerts under the title "Concerts Under the Stars," which I copyrighted under my own name. Money was lost, although we had attendances well over 4,500 each Sunday during the series. However, it was felt that we could not continue them any further. Mr. John Farina ing given to the City of Edmonton for these concerts.

FRANK J. C. ECKERSLEY
Vancouver, B.C.

Record in Old Pictures

IT was interesting to read the article by Aubrey Fullerton on "A Popular History—With Art," recently in S.N. The real origin of Bartlett prints should be fully explained. Their appearance under their original titles in 1842 antedated their re-appearance in Mr. Charles Tuttle's book by many, many years.

William Henry Bartlett, born in 1809, was an English typographer. Between 1836 and 1852 he visited Canada four times, having been commissioned by the English publishing firm of George Virtue, London, to gather material for an illustrated book on Canadian scenery. Drawings were made on the spot from which later steel engravings were made with descriptive letterpress. In 1842 the book (in two volumes) came out under the title "Canadian Scenery" the drawings by Bartlett, the text by N. P. Willis, a well-known American author. These volumes are now collectors' items, valued for their historic interest and also for their antiquarian charm, as Wm. Colgate writes in his work on Canadian art.

Aurora, Ont. ELMA F. WILLIAMS

S.C.M. and Reds

RE Dr. Watson Kirkconnell's article (S.N., Jan. 18) accusing the S.C.M. of being one of the campus organizations into which the Communists have been making inroads, it is obvious to all who are familiar with Communist moral standards and the direction of their primary allegiance that any organization which calls itself Christian cannot conform to Communist principles. However the S.C.M. is not afraid to study and observe the Communist movement in order to understand how [such] an ideology has the power of upsetting the world.

Toronto, Ont. KATHLYN W. SMITH

Again
RED CROSS
appeals to you

This Year the Red Cross Must Have More Money*

More call for Red Cross

The Red Cross must be prepared for all eventualities. Year after year the demand for Red Cross services grows. Millions of dollars have been spent in flood, fire and other disasters, in aiding the stricken and homeless.

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Throughout Canada, the Red Cross operates 75 Outpost Hospitals and 2 Crippled Children's Hospitals. More are being built and more are needed. Last year over 70,000 patients were served by Outpost Hospitals.

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Your RED CROSS money is backed up by thousands of volunteer workers

*THE CANADIAN RED CROSS NEEDS 5 MILLION DOLLARS THIS YEAR!

LIGHTER SIDE

Outline Of Prophecy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

RECENTLY I went to the attic to break some ground in the spring cleaning, and beginning with a pile of magazines in an unfinished corner under the eaves I was soon as deep as an Egyptian archaeologist in dust and the past.

The magazines went all the way back to 1887, with a ten-year cultural deposit of bound copies of *The Century*, later *Scribner's*. These weren't entirely a discovery. I had been through them years before, though I hadn't recognized at the time their special quality of serenity and detachment. During this period their chief fiction contributors were Henry James, William Dean Howells, Frank Stockton and Mark Twain. Their informative articles concerned themselves with travel, art, criticism, biography (without benefit of Freud) and aspects of the Civil War recollected in tranquillity.

There were no articles on politics, economics or psychology. Politics and economics hadn't reached the cultural level at that period and all psychology was accepted as normal. (The psychology in James's "The Bostonians" wasn't recognized as abnormal but it outraged Bostonians just the same, which seems to indicate that of all the contributors James alone was a little out of his period.) There was no hint of ideology, the term not having been invented then. The poetry was cheerful, old-fashioned, vaguely Wordsworthian and artlessly lucid.

There was in fact nothing whatever to agitate the serenity of these pages. In all ten thick volumes no contributor ever rose to demand "What lies ahead?" or "Where are we going?" The editors knew where they were going and since the road clearly led in the right direction there was no need to inquire about destinations. Meanwhile there was plenty of leisure to examine objects of minor interest along the way. It is impossible to imagine the editor of *The Century* rejecting a well-written article on Malta on the ground that there were questions of more urgent public interest than native lace-making.

THE gap between the *Century*-and-*Scribner* deposit was filled in with women's magazines. These grew larger and glossier with the years, without losing sight of their central function as journals for the entertainment of ladies in homes. Otherwise the first two decades of the century were a blank. A number of general magazines left over from the Twenties indicate that the Whither-Whither writers were at last beginning to capture editorial attention.

From the rather scattered evidence in my attic it would seem that the prophets of the early Twenties were not deeply concerned with the world-situation. They were in fact a little like people who having survived an earthquake have convinced themselves that since there is no discoverable fault under the general structure the disaster isn't likely to recur. America was prosperous, Europe seemed well on the road to recovery and the habit of Nineteenth-Century optimism couldn't be easily shaken.

Mark Sullivan, however, struck a warning note in "The World's Work" of January 1924. He foresaw a Europe so happily unified, with tariffs levelled and national boundary lines eliminated, that the United States of Europe could easily become a formidable competitor for world trade with the United States of America. Under the circumstances Mr. Sullivan felt it would be a good idea for America to get into the League of Nations without any more delays.

For those who might take alarm at America's industrial future, however, there was a heartening article, "Preventing Business Depressions" by Carl Snyder, *Harper's*, May, 1925.

"We know now very definitely that instead of depressions getting worse they have been steadily growing milder," wrote Mr. Snyder. " . . . One thing that is quite definite is that our modern industrial civilization is steadily growing more integrated, more stable and more efficient."

The bankers, businessmen and great industrialists no longer based their operations on "hunches", Mr. Snyder pointed out. They worked instead on a system of scientific statistical inference. "We have now," he declared, "a very simple and almost automatic safeguard against periods of excessive optimism and over-expansion. And with no booms, no depressions and hard times. This perhaps is coming rather quickly."

If there were prophets of the Twenties who foresaw the market crash of '29, they do not appear in my collection. There was, however, an alert pessimist who predicted an earthquake on the Eastern coast which would shake down New York City and split the country from the Palisades to Meriden. Writing in 1924 the author described the coming disaster in detail. It took place in 1932.

On the technological front, David Wark Griffith worked out a prophecy about the movies a hundred years hence. (*Colliers*, 1924.)

"In 2024 the most important single thing which the cinema will have helped in a large way to accomplish will be that of eliminating from the face of the civilized world all armed conflict," Mr. Griffith wrote. He also predicted confidently that within a hundred years all thought of the "so-called speaking picture" would be abandoned. "The very nature of the screen foregoes not only the necessity but the propriety of the speaking voice," he pointed out, " . . . the average person would much prefer to see his pictures and let the voice which speaks to him be the voice of music."

THE dominant question of the period however seems to have been Prohibition. There were two schools of prophecy on this subject. One predicted that only the repeal of the Volstead Act could prevent a Whiskey Rebellion and conceivably a second Civil War. The opposing groups prophesied just as confidently that Prohibition would not only outlast opposition in the United States but spread to the whole world.

"Some day the world will look on its alcoholic past much as the United States now looks on its slave-holding period," predicted Carl Easton Williams in 1924. "While certain difficulties of Prohibition were to be anticipated the virtues of Prohibition can be judged only by the conditions which will prevail when the present generation of inebriates has died out."

The writer called on another noted Prohibitionist, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, to back his position.

"Henry Ford says that 'booze' is the most important problem facing the United States just now."

"He is right," returned Mr. Shaw.

"Will England ultimately adopt Prohibition?"

"Yes."

"Europe?"

"Yes."

With this endorsation, the writer swept on to his conclusion: "Prohibition, being itself the crystallized expression of a nation-wide ideal . . . will eventually embrace the world—or at any rate the civilized world."

My researches ended at this point. The periodicals of the Thirties had vanished, having been carted away no doubt as paper salvage for World War II. It was easy enough to recall, however, how the voices of prophecy had darkened through the Thirties and Forties. The last vestiges of Nineteenth-Century optimism having flickered out there was nothing left for the prophets to do but announce in various terms the same unvarying theme: that civilization was going to hell in a hack. (But too much pessimism may be misleading too.)

In the end I gathered up all the loose old magazines as salvage for the Veterans of World War I. But I left the copies of *The Century* and *Scribner's* because they represented something worth going back to, a world so secure and so complacent in its security that nobody thought it worthwhile to prophesy anything.

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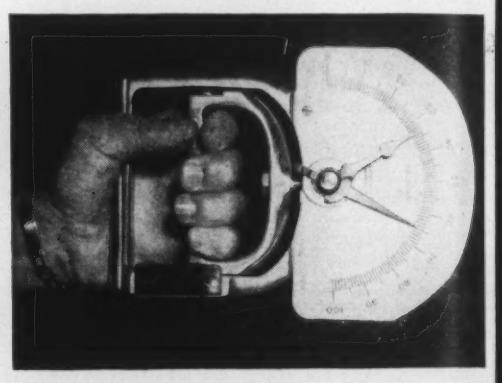

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MOTORISTS GO TO SCHOOL

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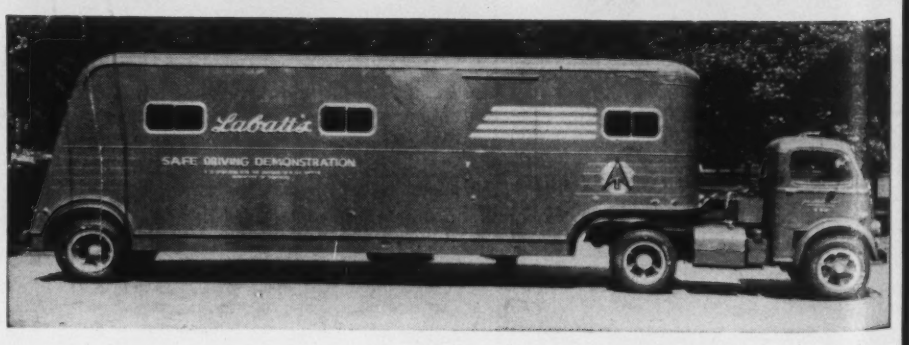
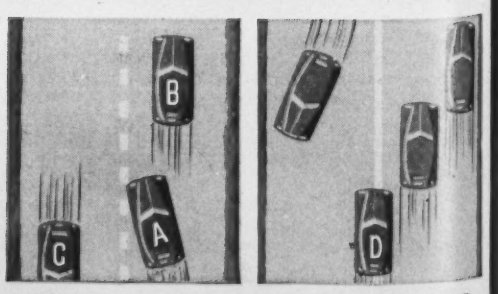


1. DOES THE SOLID WHITE LINE MEAN: Go slow? It's safe to cross? It's not safe to cross? Simply a division in the road?



2. Is it safe for driver of Car A to pass Car B if Car C is not closely followed?

3. Is driver of Car D to blame for causing all four cars to be in this difficulty?

(Answers Below)

ANSWERS: 1. It is NEVER safe or lawful to cross a solid white line. 2. Yes, the line is a broken one. 3. Yes. D should NOT be straddling the solid line.

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Anna Louise Strong Learns Truth About Communism

By RICHARD J. NEEDHAM

American novelist and Russian apologist Anna Louise Strong has just been thrown out of her spiritual home, the Soviet Union. Richard J. Needham, associate editor of the Calgary *Herald*, outlines the reasons why this American woman became a propagandist for Russian Communism.

Calgary.

THE FIRST and last time I saw Anna Louise Strong was in Calgary, in the spring of 1942. As always, she was speaking in defence of Soviet Russia, but this time, she was speaking with particular passion and urgency, because the Red Army was taking stiff punishment from the Germans. She wanted help for Russia—quick help, and plenty of it.

In her speech, delivered to an audience that jammed the hall, she scolded Canada for not making an all-out effort, and demanded the immediate opening of a second front. By way of stalling off anybody who might ask embarrassing questions about the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, she made out that while Stalin was apparently cooperating with the Germans, he was actually thwarting them. "Time and time again," she said, "Russia has foiled Hitler, and put his plans off schedule, without actually going to war."

Miss Strong cut quite a figure up on the platform of the Al Azhar Temple. A big woman, with close-cut grey hair, she seemed overflowing with strength and determination: very masculine, I thought at the time. She was then 57 years old, but she seemed to have the energy of somebody much younger.

I forgot about Anna Louise Strong after that. I noticed that she had gone back to Russia towards the end of the war, and that she had written a book praising the "new" Poland. I read occasional articles by her justifying Russia's postwar policy in Eastern Europe. Then I learned to my surprise that she had been deported from Russia on a charge of espionage, thrown out in disgrace after giving the Soviets, quite literally, the best years of her life.

Reporting Miss Strong's expulsion, the Moscow press described her as "a well-known intelligence agent" who entered the U.S.S.R. "as a consequence of the carelessness of certain foreign relations officials." I couldn't swallow that. Anna Louise Strong served Russia — mostly inside Russia —for nearly 30 years. She travelled all over that country, edited an English-language newspaper, the Moscow *News*, for several years, and was in close and constant association with high Soviet officials. Always writing and lecturing on Russia's behalf, she became one of Stalin's leading apologists in the English-speaking world.

Changer of Worlds

Was all this the elaborate "front" of a diabolically clever spy? That seemed impossible. So I didn't concern myself with her innocence or guilt. What did interest me was the woman herself. What was the story behind Anna Louise Strong? Why did this highly-educated American woman transfer her loyalties to an Asiatic despotism? I looked for the answer in her numerous books and articles—especially in her autobiography, "I Change Worlds," which caused quite a stir when it came out in 1935. And I think I found it. It is amusing in parts, but mostly it is tragic.

Anna Louise Strong was born 64 years ago in Nebraska. Both her parents were of the type known as "liberal" or "progressive." Her father was a Congregationalist minister, who believed, among other things, in pacifism and Darwinism. Her mother was one of the first women in America to attend university. Miss Strong took her B.A. degree at Oberlin College, Ohio—her mother's alma mater—in 1905, and her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago three years later.

From child welfare work, Miss Strong drifted into labor journalism. The outbreak of World War I found her in Seattle, where she strongly sympathized with the International Workers of the World (the then-famous but now-forgotten "Wobblies"), feverishly campaigned against American entry into the war, and immediately after the war, played an active role in North America's first general strike. (The inglorious collapse of the Seattle strike, after only four days, was one of the many disappointments in Miss Strong's career.)

During her first few years in Russia, Miss Strong met with many bitter disillusionments, disillusionments that would have driven a weaker—or shall we say, a more sensible?—person out of the country. But not Miss Strong. She was, to use her own expression, "an intellectual idealist." She had seen the vision, and all the graft and apathy and incompetence and suspicion and deliberate obstruction she encountered did not shake her fundamental belief.

She was hurt when Russian Communists laughed at her as a "sentimental bourgeois." She was equally hurt when she saw how viciously they attacked German socialists, British socialists, and even some diverging members of their own party. "Why couldn't they be more friendly?" But she stayed right with it, till in 1934, she could say: "I'm ready to slave for this country, because it's making a more decent world than the capitalists." The year before she told Lincoln Steffens: "Capitalist nations are really wolves. It's a sort of miracle how the Soviet Union gets through. She really does it because she is so essentially right, as well as pretty strong and clever, too."

That gives us one clue to Miss Strong. She was an idealist, and like so many idealists, both blind and stubborn. The world needed to be fixed, and socialism would fix it. But the only true socialism was Russian socialism, *i.e.*, Communism. Once she had sold herself on this idea, she never changed it or deviated from it. Everything that Stalin did was right, and when (as sometimes occurred) it seemed a little unethical, she eventually found a perfectly good reason for it.

Against this background of her own writing, Miss Strong becomes fairly easy to understand. Firstly, she was a sincere reformer whose desire to uplift humanity led her quite naturally into the waiting arms of the Communists. Secondly, she was that common product of modern times, the woman divided against herself.

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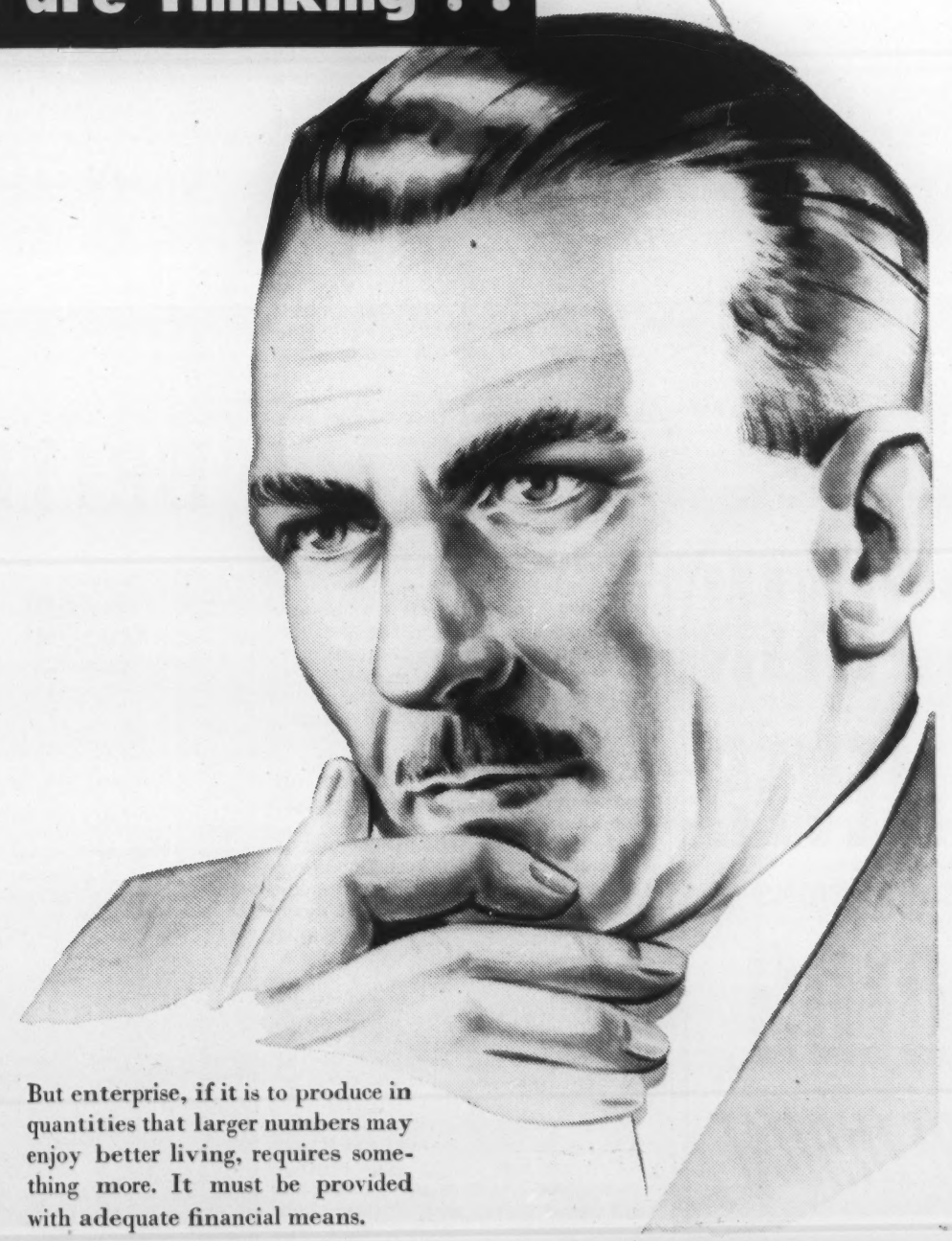
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

What Men are Thinking . .



Men of industry are thinking in terms of new methods of processing —new products—new markets.

This often demands new machines —additional sources of raw materials—new plants—and costly research equipment.

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SPORTING LIFE

Forgotten Man

By KIMBALL McILROY

IT WAS a close, hard-fought game, as a Stanley Cup final ought to be, as he and the furtive men in the tight-fitting coats had counted on it being tied up, with five minutes left to play. It was easier this way, and less risky.

They were coming up with the puck now, along the boards. He eased over from his position on the defence, waiting. The left-winger took a pass and tried to get around him. He moved quickly, checked the winger, and got the puck. He hesitated and then swept it down the ice to his waiting forwards.

Not yet.

He was puffing a little as he skated back to this position. He looked over at the bench. Bernie Griffiths was watching him. The great Bernie Griffiths, who was sending him down to the minors next season, after twenty years in the National League, 14 with Bernie.

"We all hit the end of the trail sooner or later, Fred. The best of us have to go some time. You'll like it down there. The competition's not so tough. Of course, you won't be drawing your present salary."

He'd been counting on that salary for another season. There was one more payment due on the farm. When he'd paid that off, then he wouldn't mind retiring. He'd played enough hockey. It would be nice to take it easy, spend the rest of his days with his feet up. That was why, after Bernie had told him, he'd listened to the furtive men.

Did Bernie care about his future, about the farm? Not so you'd notice it. He owed Bernie Griffiths nothing.

They were coming up on Jepson's side now. Jepson, the other first-string defenceman, who was jealous of him and who had smirked with delight when he'd heard the news.

He hoped they'd get by Jepson and in on the goal, because that would be the end of it, with no possibility of suspicion. But Jepson played it smartly and managed to clear.

He thought about the farm. With it paid for, he'd have nothing to worry about for the rest of his life.

The forwards were attacking now. Harris, McBride, and Lejeune, just up from junior clubs. They were good and they knew it. Sometimes in the practice games they tried to make him look bad, just for the fun of it, taking advantage of their youth and their speed. They were just kids and this was their first Stanley Cup series. They'd play in lots more.

The forwards lost the puck and the opposing centre hooked it in and came up the ice alone. He and Jepson moved forward a bit to meet him, ready to trap him between them. The centre lost his nerve and shot from the blue-line.

He could have stopped the puck with his glove or stick, but he let it go and turned to see if Joe Stern, in the goal, would be able to handle it. Joe came out of the net a little way, caught the puck against his chest, and tossed it into the corner.

"What's the matter, Fred?" Joe called. "Lost your eye?"

He suspected that Joe's complaints to Griffiths had been one reason for the decision to send him down. Joe was nervous and liked to have his defence do his work for him. Joe made no secret of his preference for having either Jepson or Slewicki or Morgan in front of him.

Slewicki came out now to replace Jepson. Morgan claimed to have a twisted ankle, which was Griffith's excuse for keeping him on the bench.

He smiled grimly. The truth was that Griffiths knew that in a tight game like this experience was more valuable than youth. Griffiths would never admit it, though, and instead pretended to believe in Morgan's bad ankle. Morgan would never play twenty years of major league hockey.

About three minutes to go. He wanted to look at the clock, but their forwards were coming up the ice three abreast, skating fast. The centre had the puck. At the blue line he passed over to the left wing.

HE went over by the boards, wondering if this was the time. The left-winger was watching him, coasting, ready to break. He skated backwards, waiting to see which way the break would be. At the last minute the winger passed. There was a pile-up in front of the net and Slewicki cleared.

Slewicki, the college boy whose father had grown rich in the construction business. Slewicki, who played hockey for the fun of it and who thought the whole business was a lark. Hockey could never hurt Slewicki.

He caught a look at the clock. Just over two minutes. He took a firmer grip on his stick and thought about the farm. He could see it as plainly as if he were standing at the gate. The trim, white farmhouse, the red barn, the well-kept fields. His farm, the realization of a lifelong dream.

The sound of the whistle snapped him back to the present. An off-side, and Griffiths took the opportunity to change his line. The kids went off and were replaced by Ryan, Petersen, and Lamotta.

At the face-off someone slapped at the puck and it came sliding down the ice. There was nothing he could do with it. He glanced up at the clock and skated back of the net, keeping the puck until Lamotta could come back for it.

Lamotta didn't smile at him as he circled behind the goal. Lamotta was getting old for a forward, and heavy. He wanted to end his career on the defence. Next season, there would be a vacancy.

With Petersen and Ryan, Lamotta went up the ice. Petersen and Ryan, the second-line wings and eternal comics, who had been behind the idea of presenting him with a wheel-chair at the dinner to celebrate their win in the semi-finals. He hadn't thought that was very funny.

The hollow voice of the public-address announcer filled the arena.

"One minute to play!"

A ripple of excitement passed audibly through the crowd. He clutched his stick until the knuckles were white and he could feel the perspiration damp under his uniform.

The forwards were all around the other goal. At a signal from Griffiths, Slewicki skated up. He was alone now, except for Stern in the goal.

And then they broke away, five of them, leaving Slewicki and the forwards trapped at the far end of the rink, out of the play.

He had to keep cool now, to think and to plan. He couldn't make a single false move.

The centre had the puck. Flanking him were the wings, behind them the two defencemen.

HE skated out almost to the blue-line and then back, sweeping his stick. The centre passed to the left. He turned and went after the left-winger, who stretched for the puck and in his over-anxiety knocked it into the corner. A gasp of relief came from the crowd.

He could reach the corner ahead of the wing. If he should make a mistake and pass the puck out in front of the goal, someone would slap it past Stern. That was the way it had been planned between him and the furtive men.

Why shouldn't he do it? What did he owe to hockey, or to the team? Griffiths was sending him down to the minors next season, cutting his salary so that he wouldn't be able to make that last payment. The others? He'd thought about them all in the last few tense minutes. There was no one he owed anything to, not a single man on the team.

He made it into the corner ahead of the left-winger and turned to block him from the puck. He got it on the blade of his stick . . . Now . . .

There was glass above the boards at the end of the rink in place of the old netting which protected the fans in the seats beyond. As he raised his head he could see his own reflection in the glass: the lined and sweat-stained face, the grey and thinning hair, the eyes tired now but filled with the experience of twenty seasons. Twenty seasons of hard and honest hockey. They had been great years, proud years, whose memory would be with him always . . .

He had enough experience to lure the left-winger into coming around him after the puck, and when the left-winger came he turned and shot the puck up along the boards to where Ryan and Peterson were waiting at the blue-line, with no one between them and the opposing goal.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Montreal Critic on the Problems Of French Canadian Novelist

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE last few years have witnessed a remarkable advance in the range and power of French Canadian fiction, and a corresponding increase in the interest taken in that subject by English Canadian readers. A recent lecture on the novel in French Canada, delivered to the Montreal branch of the Alliance Française by Roger Duhamel, director of the newspaper *Montréal-Matin*, contained an interesting discussion of tendencies and developments in the Quebec novel and of the difficulties with which its practitioners have long had to contend—which are largely similar to those experienced by Canadian creative writers on this side of the language division. Mr. Duhamel's analysis is objective and impartial, and should be helpful to English-speaking students of the subject.

French Canadian writers, he points out, have always hesitated to write what may be called the novel-for-its-own-sake, the novel which seeks no justification outside of its merits as a work of art. Among the older works a single exception may have to be made for "Les Anciens Canadiens" of Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, a pleasant narrative in the warm colors of a distant age. Coming to the present time, Mr. Duhamel passes rapidly over the industrious Harry Bernard and the combative journalist Jean Charles Harvey, to commence a list of significant writers with Claude Henri Grignon, whose remarkable study of rural avarice in "Un Homme et Son Péché" has had no successor because "its author has lost himself in radio, vaudeville and village politics". Rex Desmarchais and Leo Paul Desrosiers are credited with some interesting work, but the first author whom the critic treats as a really effective force is "Ringuet" (P. Panneton), whose "Trente Arpents" was until a year or two ago the one French Canadian novel best known outside of Quebec ("Maria Chapdelaine" being excluded as the work of a non-Canadian). The later "Fausse Monnaie" is not regarded very highly by Mr. Duhamel, who describes it as "a facile work, not without a certain charm if it is not accorded too much importance" (this is a rather severe judgment); but he expects much from the 3-volume novel on which the author has been working for some time.

Emphasis on Backwoods

"Maria Chapdelaine", Mr. Duhamel thinks, did considerable harm to French Canadian literature by inciting writers to an excessive interest in backwoods life, with the result that Quebec is presented "as a land of eternal snow with a population heavily wrapped in furs twelve months a year, and chiefly composed of woodcutters, trappers and Mounted Police". Even in this overworked *genre* tribute is due to the subtle art with which Mme. Germaine Guevremont has treated peasant psychology in "Le Survenant".

But we now come to a more mature art, or perhaps rather to an art belonging to a more mature society than that of the peasant novels. Robert Charbonneau with "Ils Posséderont la Terre" "has reached at a single bound the front rank of our novelists. This is a work of the utmost severity, deliberately kept free of all ornament, profoundly moving, with a tragic quality suggested rather than expressed, and owing much to Dostoievski and Mauriac." Much is still to be expected from a worker with so exacting a conscience and so profound a respect for artistic workmanship. Mr. Duhamel feels, however, and we think rightly, that the Charbonneau design is too "linear", that his characters are abstractions which tend to look as if they did not occupy space in a social context, and which leave the reader unenlightened as to their daily behavior.

The great event of the current period is the discovery of the urban milieu, as depicted for Montreal by Gabrielle Roy's "Bonheur d'Occasion" and for Quebec by Roger Lemelin's "Au Pied de la Pente Douce". (The lecture preceded the appearance of Lemelin's later and even more important "Les Plouffes".) Both have been translated, and both are well known to English readers interested in this field. Mr. Duhamel would probably, after reading "Les Plouffes", modify somewhat his observations on the "cruel irony" of Lemelin, which he says "seems to have choked all sympathy for the characters whom he paints in their untiring efforts to rise above their surroundings".

Certain Causes

The lecturer then proceeds to deal with the reasons for the overwhelming flood of mediocrity above which rise the few examples which he has cited, and here his observations become most interesting. Certain causes "leap to the eye" of the least attentive observer. "First is the absence of a milieu propitious to an intense literary activity. Our writers are isolated, each working by himself, without benefit from those productive exchanges which so greatly aid the conception and expression of an original work. From the realization of their isolation they acquire a timidity which is easy to understand, they ask what it all amounts to, and they end by convincing themselves that they are tackling an impossible task, that they lack the necessary energy and resource to carry through so vast an enterprise. . . We must manage somehow to make it possible for our young artists of the same generation to rub shoulders more easily, to work side by side in a spirit of affectionate emulation. Without disrespect to the value of such things, I suggest that academies and learned societies are not the way to achieve this end. We shall attain it only by the formation of young groups" (the word is "équipes", which rather suggests a military formation) "which will present a united front, without however transforming themselves into mutual admiration societies, and which can count also on the vigilant encouragement of some of their elders. The young seek masters, and do not always find them."

Mr. Duhamel then attacks the "Jansenism" which still persists in the French Canadian attitude towards literature, and which is not to be confused with "the plenitude of a Christian life profoundly understood and joyously accepted." "How can our authors depict a 'slice of life' if a certain number of avenues of approach are obstinately closed to them in advance? If they must put away from their mind the horrible thought that even in the province of Quebec men have been known to forget the promises sworn at the altar? If they must forbid themselves to describe any scene which could cause a blush on the cheek of a convent pupil?"

He deplores also the "limping and tarnished syntax, the narrow and imprecise vocabulary" of the French Canadian as further obstacles to an adequate literary expression. Poverty of vocabulary leads to awkward periphrasis and paralyzes style. It is caused largely by the effort to cut off or limit the intellectual connection between Canada and France, an effort which Mr. Duhamel strongly opposes. The lack of respect for the trade of authorship is also a handicap.

Every one of these difficulties is of course duplicated in the life of the Canadian novelist of English expression. The Jansenism which he has to face is of a slightly different tint, but its basis is essentially the same. His fellow-workers are scattered over a vast area, and he has little contact with them. Only in respect of contact with the current literature of England (and the United States) is he better off than the French Canadian in respect of contact with France. But difficulties exist to be overcome, and as each section of the country develops enough writers with the courage and determination to overcome them we shall get in each section a truly characteristic Canadian literature.

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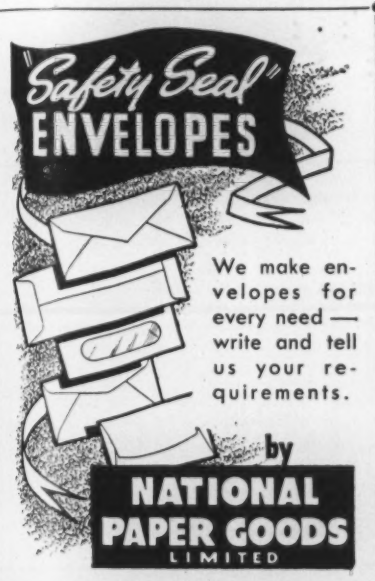

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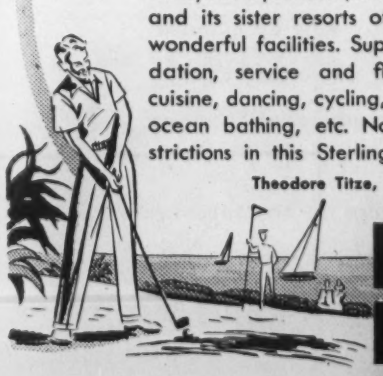

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THE WORLD TODAY

Few Words Make a Lot Of Trouble Over The North Atlantic Pact

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE TROUBLE which has arisen over the North Atlantic Pact has come from the change of only two or three words. The commitment which the Western Union countries wanted the United States to undertake was the same which they themselves have undertaken in the Brussels Pact: that they should give each other "*all military and other aid* and assistance in their power."

Former Under-Secretary of State Lovett pointed out, however, that such a commitment would infringe the constitutional powers of Congress to declare war. The Europeans then proposed the wording: that the signatories would take "*military and other action* forthwith."

The State Department found it necessary to re-word this to read: "*military or other action* forthwith." This is where things stood when Mr. Acheson took over. After giving Senators Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, their first look at the text of the proposed treaty, he called the Western Union and Canadian ambassadors in a fortnight ago and said that the word "military" would have to come out, too.

That reduced the American commitment to: "take action forthwith." The vagueness of this language spread dismay in the chancellories of the Western Union powers, though more among the logical-minded French and Belgians than among the British, who were more aware of the American constitutional limitations.

Even more important than the vagueness of the new wording, was the poor impression which its progressive weakening made; and the greatest damage was done by the admission in the Senate of both Connally and Vandenberg, under pressure from the other senators, that the United States was not even "morally committed" to go to war to aid her prospective allies.

Discussion of this development has produced two schools of thought. The first argues that the constitutional question would have been understood by all, and that the facts of the situation ought to carry more weight than the words in the treaty. These facts are that the United States has shown itself by all its postwar actions to have left isolationism behind.

Facts Against Words

It has accepted the commitments of the United Nations Charter. It has embarked on the Marshall Plan, thus showing its vital interest in maintaining the independence of Western Europe. It has continued the occupation for four years and shows no disposition to pull out. It has carried the heaviest share of the Berlin airlift. And in the crisis of last summer it promptly shifted an American bomber fleet to Europe.

Its very willingness, for the first time in history, to enter a treaty of "foreign entanglement," shows the real change in its attitude. So the treaty partners should put their faith in the principle emphasized in the document, that an attack on one is an attack on all.

The other school is not so much concerned with whether the Americans are actually trying to weaken their commitment, as with whether they are weakening the whole value and purpose of the treaty. This purpose, as given by President Truman in his Inaugural Address, and many times by Mr. St. Laurent, is to erect a western front of such evident unity that the Soviets will be deterred from challenging its overwhelming power.

The people of this school point out that any watering-down of the language of the treaty must encourage the Soviets, and that we should know from experience that dictators seize upon every such encouragement to fool themselves that their adversaries "don't really mean it." The whole idea of this Atlantic Pact was to convince them, beyond doubt, that we *do* mean it this time. "Will a watered-down treaty fulfil this purpose?" they ask.

Their arguments seem to have had some effect on the leading senators. After a discussion with the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Acheson appears to have been able to give the ambassadors of the Western powers and Canada some assurance last weekend that while the pact cannot *automatically* commit the United States to war, it can refer to U.S. military aid.

More reassuring has been Norway's reaction to the whole affair. It was the quest of her foreign minister, Mr. Lange, for exact information on what the United States was prepared to promise which brought on the current discussion. His experience has not caused him or his country to waver, despite intimidating notes received from the Kremlin. Last weekend the governing Norwegian Labor Party, by a ten-to-one vote, authorized Lange to proceed with negotiations to bring Norway into the pact.

James Reston, of the New York *Times*, whose incisive articles on the Atlantic Pact debate may have as much influence as his articles on Dum-

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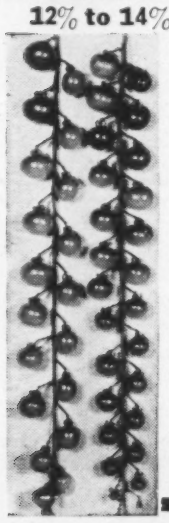

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barton Oaks and the U.N. Charter had in their day, sees a danger that the State Department, in consultation with a few legislators, may assume that the Senate and the country will reject a commitment to use military force against an aggressor, just as they assumed in 1945—with such unhappy results—that the Senate and the country would reject the U.N. Charter unless there was a veto on all decisions involving the settlement of disputes.

Reston finds that the real difficulty in agreeing on the pact lies in two different conceptions of it held in Washington, and not clearly defined. The military, he says, have always thought of a pact which would assure the Western alliance of such a ring of advanced bases facing the Soviets, from Norway around to Italy, that it would be an immediate deterrent. They wanted to see the pact negotiated quickly and quietly, as an agreement between governments.

In the other, or civilian conception of the pact, Reston finds George F. Kennan, the famous "Mr. X" of the State Department's policy planning branch, and John Foster Dulles, to have taken the lead. They want an open approach, with a wide public debate on just what areas are vital to U.S. security, believing that once the public is clear on this, the assurance that the United States would act against a Soviet attack on the agreed areas — notably Western Europe — would be much stronger than any wording in a treaty could make it.

The emphasis was placed on the former conception in the early negotiations for the pact, this observer believes, because of the preponderance of military opinion in the National Security Council. The Defence department, he says, has constantly emphasized that the adherence of the Scandinavian countries is necessary in order to make the pact effective.

I think, however, that Reston neglects the factor of urgency which was far stronger when the pact negotiations began last year, after the seizure of Czechoslovakia and during the Berlin crisis, than it is today. One had the unhappy feeling, reading the U.S. Senate debate a few days ago, that it might need the fall of another country — perhaps Finland — to produce an impressive Atlantic Pact. I hope this isn't so.

•

STANDING ON OUR HEADS

Million-Ton Airlift Going Strong While Reds Sit and Ponder

THE BERLIN AIRLIFT carried its millionth ton the other day. Many readers must have wondered, as I have, how long can we keep up this fantastic effort. A recent visitor to Berlin who went to *see* just what the blockade consisted of found a pole across a road, guarded by a couple of of Russian soldiers with tommy-guns. To overleap this effortless blockade the skies above were filled with an immense and costly armada of giant planes.

He didn't pretend that all we had to do was knock down the pole and roll our trucks through. In the nearest village there was probably a company of Soviet soldiers in reserve, behind them a division, and behind them the whole war-power of the Soviet Union. This was the reason for the airlift to Berlin: because, despite all the propaganda about the "mad Western war-mongers" we were unwilling to take what chance there was of unleashing another war, by sending truck convoys through when the blockade was declared.

Ernst Reuter, the Lord Mayor-elect of Berlin, is quoted as having said during a visit to London in February that preparations were being made to carry on the airlift next winter.

Berlin correspondents see some indications, however, that the Soviets may soon propose new negotiations on the whole of Germany, in order to forestall the setting-up of a separate West German government.

Soviets and German Treaty

It hasn't always been easy to see what bargaining levers we had to bring the Berlin blockade to an end. But it seems that the prospect of a separate West German state, tied in with the Marshall Plan, and exporting to the world, increasingly prosperous, exerting a magnetic pull on the plundered and miserable Eastern Zone may be such a lever.

The Soviets continue their agitation for the removal of all occupation troops from Germany. They have re-opened negotiations for a peace treaty for Austria. Such concessions as they are willing to make from their former claims in Austria will be regarded as the best indication that they are ready to negotiate an acceptable German settlement.

How safe it would be to conclude a settlement for the whole of Germany is almost as much a poser as how long we can continue the airlift. But at least the Western powers understand thoroughly the Soviet plans for securing a coalition government in Berlin including Communists from the Eastern Zone, for getting Allied troops out and using Communist action squads backed up by the Paulus Army, now introduced into Eastern Germany as the "People's Police," to take over the country.

The Western powers also have a growing confidence that the Soviets would be negotiating from weakness, however truculent they may appear, and in anxiety lest Western-sponsored recovery exert a decisive pull on the whole of Germany.

Further, the French will not be quick to agree to the re-establishment of a unified Germany with its capital in Berlin; and all the Western European governments feel more secure with American troops, however few, standing between them and the Red Army, committing the whole of American power and prestige to the defence of Western Europe more than any treaty could do.

•

PERON IN HEAVY TROUBLE

He and Pals Have Done Fine Job Squandering Gold, Goodwill

ARGENTINA came out of the war rich and prosperous, and with a big gold reserve. Three years of Peron's grandiose ideas of his country's proper place in the world appear to have brought her to the brink of a great crisis.

A month ago Peron dropped his economic "czar," Miranda. Recently the Army was reported as demanding the retirement of Senora Eva Peron from all public activity, including control of a large part of the press and patronage over government appointments and contracts. Now Argentine economists insist that the country must negotiate an international loan.

The Argentine authorities have only themselves to blame if they find few sympathizers in their troubles. At a time of great need and hunger, they demanded extortionist prices for their meat and grain. They acted as though the world needed them, and they didn't need the world's goodwill.

But how quickly the tables have turned on them! With the recovery of agriculture in Europe and bumper crops in the United States to back up the Marshall Plan, half of the current Argentine wheat crop still lies in storage, and former customers are soured. Even if she could recover their goodwill, Argentina can not easily put herself in a competitive position again. The whole artificial Peron boom must bust first, it seems.

Peron and Miranda thought that, by buying the farmers' wheat and selling it abroad through a government monopoly at 100 per cent profit, they could finance a great five-year industrialization program and maintain armed forces which ate up half the budget, at the same time.

They have upset the internal economy and disrupted foreign trade. Unskilled labor, to which Senora Peron in particular has catered for political support, is getting double and triple the pre-war wage and is not earning it. Peron himself admits production has fallen off by 40 per cent. The farmer is not doing as well as before on his wheat, for all the high price at which it is offered abroad.

Cattle raisers find the government price so unattractive they are holding back deliveries, so that Argentina has had to default on her meat contract with Britain. The worst inflation in Argentine history has carried the circulation of paper money up threefold within a few years.

The unhappy Argentines will have plenty of opportunity, it seems, to reflect on the high cost of Peron, the man who thought that Mussolini was the greatest leader of this century, though the Duce had made mistakes which he, Peron, would know how to avoid.

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Latest Jalna Volume Fills Up Gap But Is Not A Good Introduction

By JOHN L. WATSON

MARY WAKEFIELD—by Mazo de la Roche—*Macmillan*—$3.25.

THE process of filling up the gaps in the Whiteoak saga goes on. The latest novel is the eleventh in order of writing and the second in point of chronology, following "The Building of Jalna" and preceding "Young Renny." It is concerned with the romance of the widower, Philip Whiteoak, and his children's young and attractive governess, Mary Wakefield — and it never deviates for a moment from the line laid down by the better-class women's magazines. Even if we were not aware, from reading the books that follow, that Mary was destined to become the mother of Philip's two younger children we should never doubt that true love would have its way, even against the formidable opposition of the ferocious Adeline Whiteoak.

"Mary Wakefield" will have its place when the Jalna chronicle is complete but its interest and importance depend entirely upon the larger pattern, of which it is only a fragment: as a novel in its own right it is, to say the least, undistinguished. It can best be described as having all the faults and very few of the virtues of the other novels. It is naive, sentimental and superficial: even the conflict between the two principal characters, about which the whole story pivots, is handled with little subtlety and less conviction.

The other people, with whom, by now, we are all expected to be familiar, are only sketched in the vaguest outline (with the solitary exception of the child, Renny, who, I suspect, is Miss de la Roche's very favorite male character and on whom, in this book, she lavishes some of her most inspired writing).

On the other hand, the book is enhanced by Miss de la Roche's pleasantly competent style, her quite considerable powers of dramatization (especially apparent in the climax of the chapter entitled "The Party") and her gift for stirring up in the hearts of her readers a sentimental nostalgia for a more gracious and better ordered age. She is at her best, of course, when she is dealing with her fabulous old matriarch, Adeline Whiteoak, who is one of the few, the very few, really memorable females in Canadian fiction — although, it must be confessed, the Adeline of "Mary Wakefield," at the tender age of sixty-eight, is not the woman she will be (or was?) at ninety-nine!

The faithful followers of the Jalna chronicle will, naturally, lose no time in acquiring the new book and most of them will be content to accord it its proper, minor place in the saga. Newcomers to Jalna, however, (and there will be many of them, for "Mary Wakefield" is the Literary Guild selection for both Canada and the United States) will be hard put to it to account for the phenomenal popularity of the series, on the basis of this latest, trifling addition—which is a pity, for the best of Jalna is very good indeed!

MAZO DE LA ROCHE

Not For Sailors

By MALCOLM NELLES

THE SEA CHASE—by Andrew Geer—*Musson*—$3.00.

THIS is the story of how the master of a German merchantman, finding himself in Australia at the outbreak of the war, undertakes to sail his ship back to Germany and almost succeeds. It is a tale of the captain's determination and seamanship pitted against almost insuperable problems of morale, supply and navigation; as well as against the sea itself and the best efforts of the British navy. However, his obsession with getting back to Germany in spite of the British navy is overlaid with a number of lesser plots. One would think that the pier-head jump of a beautiful German woman spy would complicate the difficulties of the voyage, but all hands accept her presence aboard without a tremor. She does not contribute much to the story, but what author of a novel can afford to forget Hollywood?

For landsmen, part of the fun of reading sea stories is in the pleasant sense of mystification which comes from being exposed to the inscrutable ways of the sea. More knowing readers will be no less mystified by the captain's reliance on his officers. He is ready enough to tell the cook how to make paw-paw bread or to tidy up an amputation botched by a shark, but in matters pertaining more directly to his professional duties he leans heavily on his officers. This could be avoided if the author would abandon the dialogue form when it is necessary to present technical problems which are the sole responsibility of the captain.

Mr. Geer is not at ease with his nautical terms, many of which are ingeniously misapplied. There is no group of readers which takes more delight in catching an author out than seamen and Mr. Geer provides plenty of entertainment for this limited audience. In particular, he shows himself to be unfamiliar with the usages and idiom of the British navy. Apart from matters of language, he pulls some boners which would be apparent to a keen sea scout. His misconceptions extend from the workings of the magnetic compass to the capabilities of the sacred calabash used in navigation by the south sea islanders. These technical shortcomings will not worry most readers, but diffuseness makes the book less absorbing than it might be, considering the possibilities of the main plot.

Unfunny Mr. Adam

By THADDEUS KAY

AN AFFAIR OF STATE—by Pat Frank—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

PAT FRANK'S first novel, "Mr. Adam," was very funny and dealt with the effect upon the world's human productiveness of a stray atomic explosion. His second, "An Affair of State," is not funny at all and deals with the effect upon the world's equilibrium of the current military and political tension between East and West.

Mr. Frank's hero, Jeff Baker, is an idealistic young ex-infantry officer who joins the State Department of the U.S.A. and is sent to Budapest to assist with a highly-secret espionage mission there.

The story itself is pretty much routine. Jeff stumbles on news of vast importance, is disbelieved due to official red tape and self-interest, loses his job, and is finally vindicated in the last chapter. In between, he experiences a couple of more or less contrived sex interludes, presumably inserted for the titillation of the lending library trade.

This story is eminently readable, and as eminently forgettable. Of considerably more interest are the author's views on the world situation, since the thinnish plot is in most cases just a carrier for political philosophy and observations.

As nearly as the reader can make out, Mr. Frank belongs to the school which believes that our current international troubles spring essentially from stubbornness, muddle-headedness, and just plain badness in high places. Maybe they do. He seems to hope that there is organized anti-Stalin sentiment in Russia (he's acquired a rather high-placed ally in this belief since his novel was published), and he seems to know damn well that there is bigoted high brass in Washington.

None of all this proves very much, but it makes for interesting reading, and the book turns out happily. Which may be a good omen, for all we know.

Funicular Railway

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

THE CRISIS IN HUMAN AFFAIRS—by J. G. Bennett—*Musson*—$2.25.

ANOTHER scientist plunges into the realms of philosophy and religion; Mr. Bennett emerges, at the end of a dozen chapters of "scientific" analysis, as a prophet of doom.

"A catastrophe is inevitable, but we do not know when it will come. We are speaking now of events on a scale not measured in years but in generations." Can anything be retrieved from the ruin? "Guidance should come to us from a higher level . . . by people who have had true experience of what we have called transcendental knowledge. . . We must place the hope of the world in a fresh Revelation of the Divine Purpose to Mankind and prepare ourselves to be ready to receive it."

Such books as this, and they are not few nowadays, are written by men who have travelled long and hopefully in the scientific train and find nothing at the end of the line. Unwilling to give up their normal mode of conveyance, yet still seeking for truth, they recommend a train that runs, not in the horizontal plane, but in the vertical. This, of course, is silly; trains will not run in that dimension and, anyway, you don't reach ultimate truths on trains.

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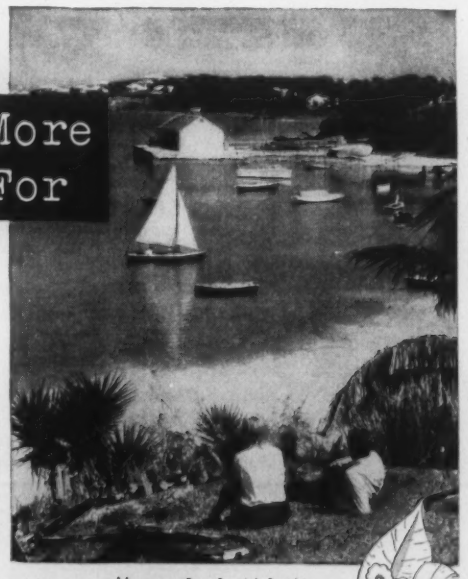

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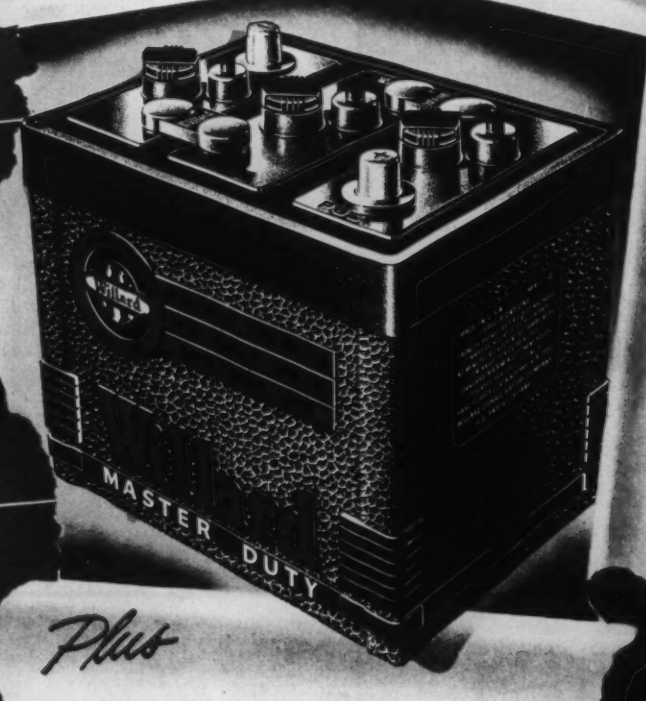

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THE BOOKSHELF

Forester's Talent At Its Best And A Yarn About The Slavers

By EDWARD EARL

THE SKY AND THE FOREST—by C. S. Forester—*Michael Joseph*—$3.00.

BLACK IVORY—by Norman Collins—*Collins*—$3.00.

THE story of mankind before so-called civilization managed to bring orderly chaos into it, has fascinated numerous authors. The growth of communities and kingdoms, the expansion of thought, and the inevitability of wars between these communities are the foundations of our present history. It may have been some such thought which prompted C. S. Forester to write this moving novel of a savage kingdom. On the other hand it may have been nothing of the kind. It may be simply a story of the African native kingdom before the coming of the white slave traders.

We start with Loa, born a king because he was the son of a king, accepting his divine inheritance as naturally as the sun, his brother. Of love between man and wife, he knew nothing. Naturally, all men and all women were his vassals, put there to serve him. But the Arab raiders wounded him and shackled him just like an ordinary man. When his wife and young son helped him to escape, he found he could only live by their wits, not his own. It was a period of much thought. Perhaps he was not a real king after all.

With an essentially simple story of simple people, C. S. Forester has contrived an exciting and interesting novel. His talents as a story-teller are at their best in this oddly pathetic, yet triumphant story of man's early thoughts, needs and progress.

Utterly at variance with the Hornblower series, "The Sky and The Forest" is a powerful example of the deep insight and imaginative quality of a gifted writer.

"Black Ivory" is a first hand account of slave trading by a thirteen year old cabin boy, Ralph Rudd. Pressed aboard a slaver by evil thugs and villainous criminals, the young farm lad finally lands up in the gallow's cell of Old Newgate in 1829.

Full of hair-raising escapes, arch knavery, treason on the high seas, mutiny, and encounters with the Royal Navy, it might be an exciting story for a historically minded urchin not too engrossed with Dick Tracy or Superman. Wickedness and virtue get their just rewards, and the old homestead is recovered. All in the old fashioned melodramatic style, the story concerns itself more with life on the bounding wave than the nefarious slave traffic of that era.

It seems rather peculiar that Norman Collins should have forsaken the interesting characters of "London Belongs To Me" to pursue such extravagant travesties as abound in this book, but it's entirely possible that he has a small son who demands personal proof of his father's literary abilities. Books have been written for less. Anyway, it's a rattling good yarn for the younger fry.

Cosmic Oddity

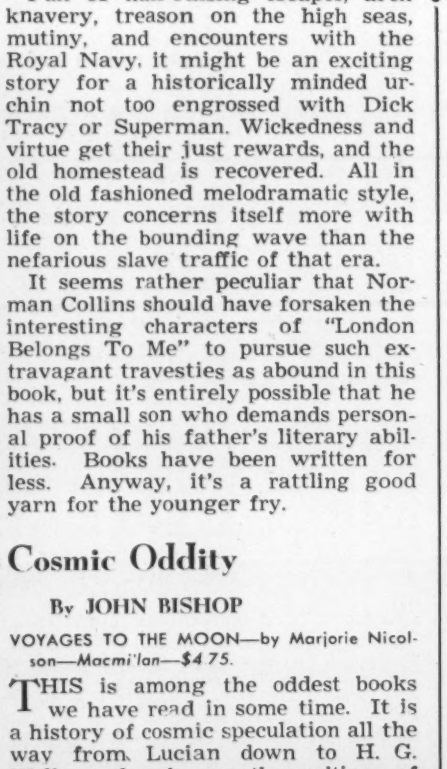
By JOHN BISHOP

VOYAGES TO THE MOON—by Marjorie Nicolson—*Macmillan*—$4.75.

THIS is among the oddest books we have read in some time. It is a history of cosmic speculation all the way from Lucian down to H. G. Wells, and embraces the writings of such worthies as Cervantes, Milton, Donne, Samuel Johnson, Rousseau, Poe, Verne and Lewis Carroll. Personally, though, we thought Miss Nicolson's opinion of "Alice in Wonderland" as the "greatest of all cosmic voyages" a little difficult to adopt as our own.

Considerable research was required for this profusely-illustrated production, and the author, a professor of English in the Graduate School of Columbia University, obviously had a great deal of fun both in her quest for material and in the writing of the book. But we thought we sensed a trace of academic pomposity when in her preface she excuses her tardiness in publishing the volume by mentioning "pressure of academic duties and the writing of articles and *a book or two* of more immediate concern."

MARJORIE NICOLSON



From "Voyages to the Moon"

Why Have Children?

By J. E. PARSONS

LIFE STORY—by Phyllis Bentley—*Macmillan*—$3.25.

THE capable Miss Bentley never writes without a Purpose. In this, the eleventh novel of her West Riding series, she constructs a story around her theory that "every human being, every nation, every party, every cause" falls neatly into four periods: "the struggle against oppression, the achievement of power, its corruption in achievement causing revolt, its loss."

To illustrate her theory so far as it affects domestic authority, Miss Bentley recounts the life story of Hannah Tyas, born Hannah Moorhouse, from her tenth birthday in 1869 down to the present day, representing it as being told by her grandson, Gilbert. The story of her life is entertaining enough, to be sure, particularly if one reads it with complete disregard for Miss Bentley's rather terrifying hypothesis. Viewed with her motive clear before your eyes, it is a compellingly fascinating edifice built up with the bricks of autocracy and the mortar of ingratitude, even to the third and fourth generations of the Tyas family.

It is always pleasant to sit down to one of Miss Bentley's novels. She tells a story interestingly, economically and with a persuasive patness. While you will be compelled to admire "Life Story," you will probably finish it wondering why on earth we ever bother to have children at all.

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FILM PARADE

In Remake, "A Song Is Born", Danny Kaye Is Quietly Buried

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN Hollywood remakes an old story with a fresh cast and current trimmings it seldom improves on the original. Probably it doesn't expect to. Finding itself in the rather desperate position of a hostess with crowds of people coming in and nothing to speak of in the refrigerator, it just throws together whatever it has on hand, adds some volatile ingredients and hopes either that the company won't recognize the warm-over, or that it will accept it enthusiastically for the sake of the parsley-trim.

• The ingredients in "A Song Is Born" are strong and variegated, including as they do the musical-styles of Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, Tommy Dorsey, Mel Powell and Lionel Hampden. They don't disguise the fact however that "A Song is Born" is just warmed-over "Ball of Fire", which several years ago featured Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, without any other embellishments that anyone can remember.

There is no reason to grumble over the substitution of Danny Kaye for Gary Cooper since each in his own way is a pleasure to watch. What one chiefly objects to here is the substitution for himself that Danny Kaye is forced to play. The song is born amid frantic thumpings and squawkings, but Danny Kaye is quietly buried under the plot. Everything that one admires most in him—his violence, his fluency, his child-like infatuation with the camera—has been ruthlessly eliminated. All that is left is a figure recognizably Kaye's that moves about muted and remote, as though he had just been hit by a truck or overwhelmed by sorrow.

Playing opposite the star in the former Barbara Stanwyck role is pretty Virginia Mayo, a nice girl who works hard and rather embarrassingly at being tough. Hugh Herbert is also included among the non-musical members of the cast, though you may have difficulty in recognizing him as a subdued professorial type who is never allowed to cut loose with a single hoot. Strictly as a jam session "A Song is Born" is so complete that there seemed to be no point whatever in wasting on it people talented in other fields.

•

I enjoyed "The Fighting O'Flynn" in much the same spirit as one enjoys a good sustained acrobat act—which with romantic embellishments is what it is. Apparently Douglas Fairbanks Jr. has decided to make a career of doing everything Douglas Fairbanks Sr. did, and doing it, if possible, better. The amount of rope-climbing, pole-vaulting, eavestrough-balancing and roof-scaling carried on in his latest film is prodigious. Throughout the story the hero's enemies generally outnumber him ten to one, but since they are all more or less earthbound this does them very little good. He is usually in a position to leap on them from above; then he's off and over the house-tops before they can get their breath back.

Mr. Fairbanks has cast himself here as an Irish mercenary soldier during the Napoleonic era. Napoleon, it seems, has the usual conqueror's plan of landing his troops in one of the Irish ports but The O'Flynn takes care of that by storming the castle lookout, subduing the garrison single-handed, switching the rocket signals and sending the enemy landing party back to France. It is very simple-minded entertainment and you have to be in an adolescent frame of mind to enjoy it. A good plan is to take an adolescent along.

New Disney Opus

It might be advisable too to take a younger member of the family along to Walt Disney's "So Dear To My Heart". It is a film that won't do anybody any harm, though it is unlikely that it will do Walt Disney a great deal of good. Apart from scattered interpolations of animal cartoons and some pleasant Disney songs it is the type of picture that almost any Hollywood plant might have turned out quite as handily.

In this film Disney has kept his human actors and his cartoon creatures apart—wisely since no effort of fantasy can make the two species seem entirely at home in each other's company on the screen. The Disney animals—a wise old owl, three bluebirds and a lively black lamb—are marginal embellishments to the story, which is a gentle tale about a small boy's affection for his pet black lamb and his efforts to get it to the County Fair. The lamb itself is of course a real animal, and while it is less endearing, especially in adolescence, than a Disney creature, its domestic rambunctiousness is mildly entertaining. Burl Ives' ballads help and so does Bobby Driscoll's pleasantly unprecocious performance as the good child who loves animals. But the best Disney pictures are still the ones that have nothing to gain from human actors.

•

A LETTER TO THREE WIVES. A very funny and tricky comedy whose outstanding feature is a tough battle of the sexes between Paul Douglas and Linda Darnell.

RED SHOES. Life in the ballet, both on-stage and off. The ballet numbers are striking and beautiful and so is the prima ballerina, Moira Shearer.

SYMPHONIE PASTORALE. A French film of deep emotional subtlety, based on a short story by André Gide. Beautifully photographed and told. With Michele Morgan.

PATSY PARR, gifted young Canadian pianist, who donates her talent to aid the homeless children of Europe at the Canadian "Save the Children Fund" concert in Massey Hall, Toronto, March 3.

KIWANIS FESTIVAL

THIS year's Sixth Annual Kiwanis Music Festival in Toronto, Feb. 21 to March 5, has attracted 16,000 entrants. In 1944 8,000 entered. For the current competition 13,411 voices have been practising. One thousand instruments will be carried on to the stage of Eaton Auditorium to try for trophies and scholarships. "Performances of Winning Stars" will be held in Massey Hall on March 9 and 10.

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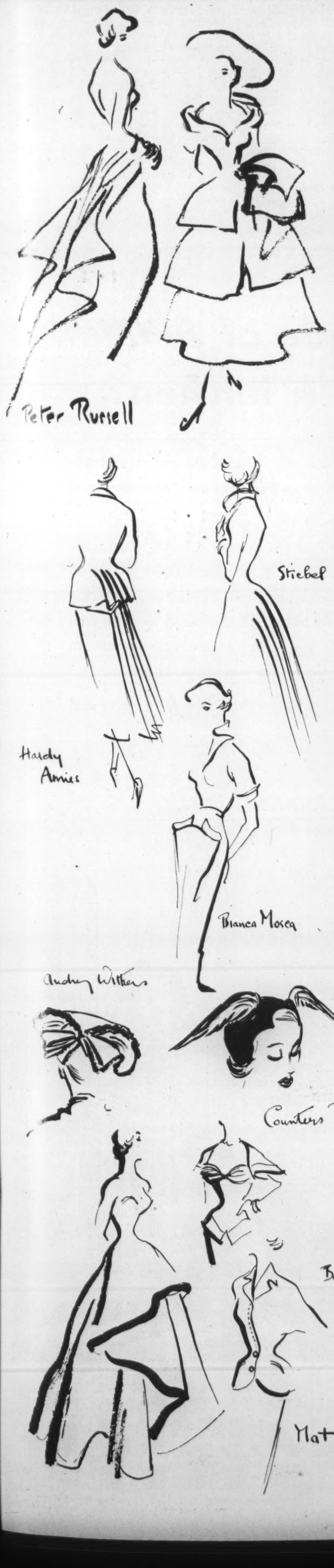


British Fashions . . . from the spring style shows held recently by London's "Big Ten", will star in many Canadian fashion presentations. Above, stripes adroitly used to create a herringbone effect in the skirt of a suit by Victor Stiebel.

(Story on page 20)

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

FOR EXPORT

London Launches Her Fashions for Spring

By BARBARA STEVENSON

London.

A LITTLE piece of London's West-end lies lazily between Regent Street, Bond Street and Piccadilly. Its units are Sackville Street, Albany, Old Burlington Street and Saville Row. It is the world's sartorial mecca to which male millionaires from worlds both old and new make pilgrimage, there to pay homage and obey without question the pronouncement of this stern, impeccable despot on what the well-dressed man shall wear.

Women's fashions have always been considered secondary by the old tyrant, but of late prodded mightily by the British Board of Trade, Dame Fashion has even gleaned half page spreads about the female of the species and her tailored fashions in the paper-starved British press.

The Big Ten, London's name for the exclusive members that represent the Incorporated Society of London Dress Designers, launched their spring and summer shows this week. The collections on display were ostensibly for export only but later on in the season these models will be included in the shows for home buyers.

Peter Russell of Berkeley Square introduced his own models but before doing so he described his own very un-English get-up. His panama hat, he claimed, came from Marshall Field's, Chicago, and his tie from New York or was it vice versa? His suit had side slashes and in spite of the icy London fog had been designed for humid weather.

Mr. Russell Admires

Mr. Peter Russell, I might add, is the exception that proves the rule that all British designers are modest. He frankly admires Mr. Russell's designs. And so do we. He concentrates on a wind-swept effect that runs through most of the British couture houses. On tailleurs he snuggles one pocket under another, and fashions a coat and dress ensemble from two different weight tweeds in the same pattern. A recent addition to his establishment is his millinery department where Madame Brill fashions millinery to match his models or complement by contrast. We specially liked the big brims of rough straw and the small brims with clever ribbon touches—the latter matching ribbon umbrellas fashioned for sunny summer days.

Worth has concentrated on pastels, both in prints and plain materials. The newest coat is of faille or satin. Outstanding colors for day are soft lemon, saffron and mustard, with mist blues and violets predominating for starlit hours.

In spite of the fact that Charles Creed is beyond the pale with his salon actually situated in the foothills of that naughty artist's world Chelsea, he manages to survive extremely well. We arrived in a London fog to find his small establishment crowded to the doors. Not to be outdone in our search for fashion news we found a window around the corner to gaze in. Several models later, while admiring a soft navy tailor with a snow white moire blouse striped in satin, we were prodded from behind by an official of the house who requested we move along. We, however, produced our little white card that said we were us and he therefore condescended to allow us to view the collection from our vantage point in the London fog tempered with soft soot rain. Master of the tailored jacket, Mr. Creed has added slightly more padding this season and they are slightly longer in length over skirts slightly shorter.

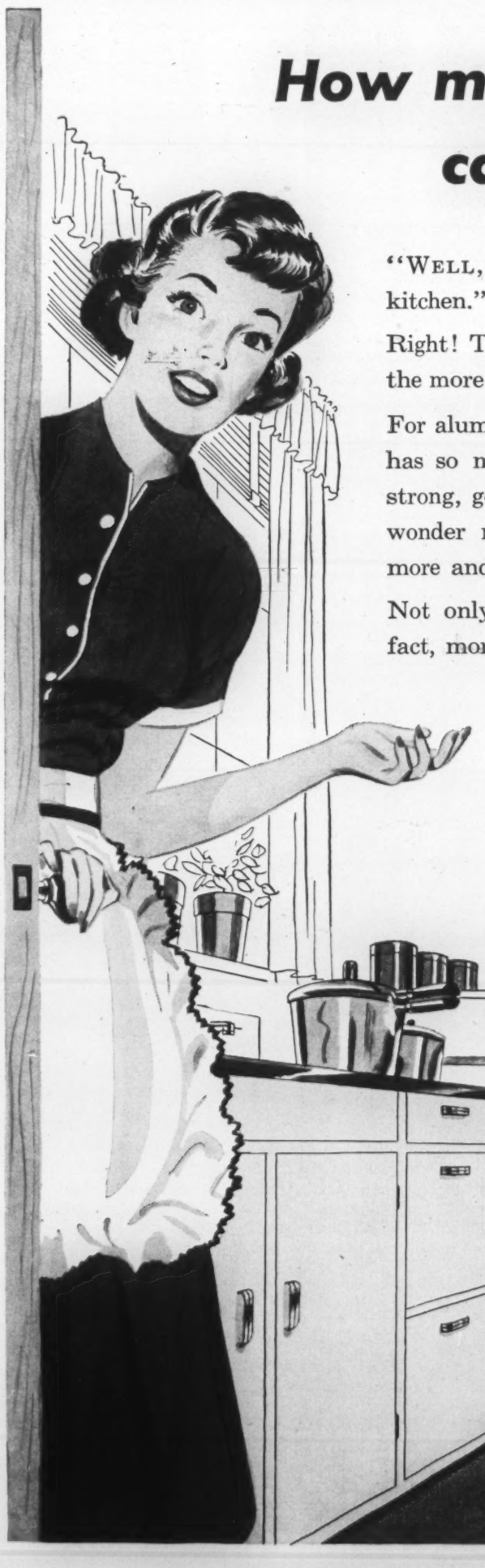
At the house of Mattli the present Mme. Mattli is the premiere mannequin and the ex-Mrs. Mattli designs the millinery, the latter a couture milliner in her own right with a shop in the fashionable West End. A tiny black and white check suit has both front and back pockets, prints are amazingly absent, but one flashing bit of wit is portrayed by a red-bordered handkerchief evening dress in uncrushable cotton. Most of the hats are small and made specially for short hair. An outstanding model in pure white panama has a bright colored drape in soft chiffon.

To quote Mr. Hardy Amies' own words his collection is frankly sexy. He has introduced two new collar treatments, one a frame-neckline and the second a scooped-out shawl in a Quaker effect. Mr. Amies, like Mr. Dior, is strictly sticking to the Old New Look, modifying it into 1949 versions. Shoulders are padded once more, waists clearly defined appear smaller on this account. The biggest news, however, in this collection is in pleats—the kind, the way they are placed and the way they create fullness without breaking the silhouette.

Victor Stiebel features a silhouette he calls pigtail that concentrates fullness centre back, the material caught up and dropped like its namesake. The fabrics in this collection are as usual very outstanding, especially in the evening group. One unusual evening dress in brown chiffon has a Fragonard back, the fullness falling from the neckline to hem. Pure silk slipper satin in gleaming golden bronze is complemented by an evening coat of grosgrain the color of a frost-rimmed sky. Femininity rules the day with feathers and bows on hats and flowers and ribbons at well-defined waistlines.

At Norman Hartnell's skirts are slightly longer than at other houses. His selection of fabrics is truly superb and his color range is as varied and as lovely as a rainbow at sunset. Passementerie, embroidery, tucks and pleats abound throughout the collection and pastel net brings forth the constellation of a thousand sequins in its voluminous folds.

Edward Molyneux shows two collections every season. And, in London as well as in Paris, he is the grand master of true elegance. Clothes that are



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so subtly designed, they are new as the hour itself and yet will endure and still be tomorrow what fads and fancies can never be, fashions unto themselves. His skirts are slim, beautifully moulded and the lengths suit the particular model and the purpose and hour for which it is designed. One new innovation that carries out his unusual flair for making double duty models is a narrow, slashed skirt that adds an overskirt of another material creating the effect of fullness either by actually being full or by the stiffness of the material itself. An evening dress in flame chiffon is shirred from waist to hem and complemented by a stole of the same sheer flame.

Horseshoe Yard

Spotlight news in the London fashion world outside the Big Ten goes to independent designer Helena Jeffers. Her spring collection for 1949 was presented in her new premises in Horseshoe Yard, Brock Street, Mayfair. At the entrance to this mysterious dwelling down a narrow lane, two costumed flunkies usher you on your way up a narrow stairway of grey stone that winds around like the original 49, with walls completely covered with ancient ivy (held in place with adhesive tape). After the dimness one gasps as one enters a huge baronial hall with a minstrel balcony at one end and a fireplace along the side at least ten feet square — and actually burning the biggest log we have seen since leaving home. The walls are adorned with ancient relics (complete with price tags), and fluorescent lights flank the heavy wooden chandeliers giving the effect of flashlight trying to pierce the depths of Aladdin's cave.

Helena herself welcomed us from under the balcony apologizing for not arranging a bullfight in the patio of her Spanish house. Then we heard all about the ancient ghosts that haunted or hunted there. Some twenty minutes later she introduced her first three models that were the same as three models she had shown the previous year. The aim of this designer is a little obscure, and we are still not quite sure whether she is trying to prove that English fashions are so ageless and traditional they do not change or that Helena herself was so far ahead of Dame Fashion last year that she is just catching up with herself.

We later checked with an estate agent and found this Spanish mansion complete with ghosts had been erected in 1928. Independent Miss Jeffers also attended the Gala Opera Party given by the Big Ten for the overseas buyers and press and managed to get herself photographed in one of her own very attractive models by three newspapers. She wore an evening dress in plaid taffeta and tulle with a very pert Victorian jacket of brown velvet.

Fashion honors among the audience attending the big events of the export week go to the male of the species. Two editors, William and John Taylor, both the last word in authority on men's fashions for leading magazines, came dressed alike. Each wore a dark lounge suit and hand knitted silk tie, but the outstanding feature was their waistcoats. They were modern adaptations of the old Regency waistcoat as worn by Beau Brummel and his disciples and based on authentic designs of the period. William's was in biscuit colored barathea, with handwoven nigger brown silk leaves entwined around pockets and button holes. John's was also in barathea, fawn with self colored Italian quilting.

JOAN RIGBY

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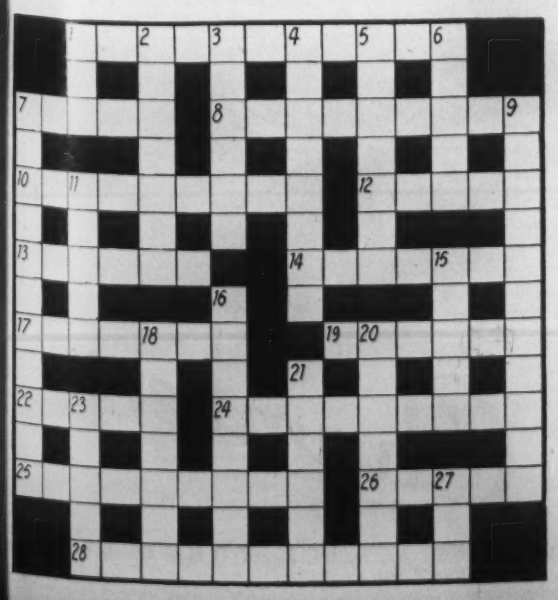
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Cow-land area changed by confederation. (5, 6)
7. The tragic Mrs. Jason. (5)
8. French governor doesn't start back with his cane broken. (9)
10. Living in sin, Ceres reveals that she is false. (9)
12. Met Raoul Jobin from Montreal in this house. (5)
13. O P S. (6)
14. Untidy sluts! (Ed.) (7)
17. Hiawatha's grandma. (7)
19. Almost factual but no less real. (6)
22. To do this will prove your undoing. (5)
24. In the St. Lawrence even a stoic gets flustered with a nit jumping around in front of him. (9)
25. Weed. (9)
26. "Ancient Rite unnoticed as the breath we draw . . . . . to live by no man's . . . . . , underneath the law". (Kipling) (5)
28. The Prime Minister starts for a skiing region. (11)

DOWN

1. Chapeau? (3)
2. Not what Spooner said. (7)
3. Means of support ever after Eve went? (6)
4. Song bird of French Canada. (8)
5. Comparatively loud speakers. (7)
6. Get your gun, gal. (5)
7. Since he found Montreal a French nephew has changed little along with his house. (11)
9. Louis Hémon's Maria. (11)
11. Cat walk. (5)
15. "The Furniture King". (5)
16. An adventurous 4, translated. (8)
18. As 15 might have exclaimed when he stubbed his toe. (3, 4)
20. The patron Saint of music is made a lot of by Rosalind's friend. (7)
21. You'll rue this in Quebec. (6)
23. Jewel fished for in Bizet's opera. (5)
27. He's at the bottom of the class. (3)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 8 down. The philosophers' stone
9. Execution
10. Idaho
11. Reed
12. Soft palate
14. Imbibe
17. Brodribb
20. Gardenia
21. Groggy
23. Answerable
24. Echo
27. Tract
29. Methodist
30. Coleridge-Taylor

DOWN

2. Elève
3. Haul
4. Leipoa
5. Senators
6. Philander
7. Eva
8. See 1 across
9. Earning
13. Aging
15. Birds
16. Beefeater
18. Boycott
19. Disarmed
22. Blithe
23. Antic 26. Sofa
25. Chill 28. All (43)

HUMAN RELATIONS

Did You Hate Your Mother?

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

"HELLO, Margie. I called to tell you I can't possibly have the bridge club next week. The most awful thing has happened—I know I oughtn't to say it's awful, but that's how I feel about it. We've got to have Fred's mother living with us this winter. She has to get out of her little apartment, the landlord wants it for his daughter, and with housing the way it is, we just can't find another place for her, or afford to pay for it if we did. So there we are. Yes, I know she's nice, but oh dear, you just try having her around all the time."

Conversations like that go on in plenty of Canadian homes. "We never have a moment to ourselves, unless we go to bed."

"John goes to his lodge, but I have to stick at home and listen to how cute he was when he was six. Sometimes I wish he'd never grown up."

"Seeing those false teeth left in the bathroom turns my stomach. Once she even took them out at the table. You should have seen the kids' eyes stick out."

The men have something to say too. "It does seem two women can't get along together in the same house, even if it was a mile long. I never wanted to bring Mother to live with us, but since we can't see any other way out, I wish Janie wouldn't take it so hard."

Or if it is Janie's mother who is in question, it may be, "Oh sure, the old lady's a good sport and handy to stay with the baby evenings, but I can't bring any of the fellows home from the office any more—she bores people, and she won't stay in her own room."

Oldest Problem

There we are up against the oldest problem of human relations in the world, intensified by the city conditions in which we live. Up at the Allen Memorial Institute of Psychiatry in Montreal the Gerontologic Unit for the study of old age psychology has been trying to shed a new light on it. They think they have. Usually the psychiatrist doesn't get a chance to say what he thinks until a family situation has reached a breaking-point, until perhaps a young wife is in rebellion and despair. But when he can get a word in edgewise to the younger woman, he will tell her something like this: you can put up with the older person in your home with far less strain if you realize what it is within yourself that resents her presence. Were you happy in your own childhood with your mother—or your stepmother? Aren't you transferring to this other woman a lot of suppressed hatred for your own mother?

Of course no nice girl would ever admit that she hated her mother. But in most every case where the mother-in-law gets to be a real bugaboo, the psychiatrist will find that the feeling a girl would not permit to come to the surface in her relation with her own parents can boil up freely when her husband's parents are concerned. Everybody rather expects her to dislike her mother-in-law, and admires her if she does so only mildly. When she has to live in the same house, the results of such hostility can be extremely painful, especially if the older woman happens to be of the possessive sort.

The clue to the relation lies in the childhood pattern. A girl who has had an easy, friendly relation with her own mother can establish a similar one with another older woman. If she has to live with her, she will arrange matters so that the household is not rent asunder. She may want to go out to take a job herself, and so welcome a helper at home.

Contrary to all the comic strips, men are not usually at swords' points with their wives' mothers. They may not love them dearly, but they are not apt to build up from tiny grievances the bitter hostility that breaks in a hysterical outburst. That is, psychiatrists say, because they have not usually resented their own mothers. Besides they have the practical advantage of working outside their home. Primitive society solved the question by forbidding men to speak to their wives' mothers. The wife became part of her husband's family anyhow, and often a slave to her mother-in-law. He didn't have to worry about her mother. Some men think savagery was a happy state.

The young woman who has to bear the responsibility of making a home happy even when it harbors a mother-in-law can help herself and the rest of the family by taking stock of her feelings, asking herself, "Who is it that I am so busy hating? Against whom am I stacking up all these grudges? Maybe it isn't Fred's mother at all."

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by YARDLEY OF LONDON

MUSIC

Grass-Roots Operetta

By JOHN YOCOM

TWO college musical presentations took honors last month for production finesse and spontaneity. The University of British Columbia Musical Society presented the tried-and-true "Iolanthe" on Feb. 24, 25 and 26 in the University Theatre with the society's president, John Fish, in the role of the Lord Chancellor. In Toronto the University College Music Club put on the Canadian première of a new one-act operetta by Kurt Weill, "Down in the Valley", with a cast of over 50.

Producer of the University College show was Hugh Douglass and the director W. E. Abray. It was the nineteenth light opera production in the history of the U.B.C. group. E. V. Young has been its stage director for 15 years and W. Hayden Williams, who conducted "Iolanthe", has been 24 years with the society.

It is a far cry from G. & S. to Weill, the man who wrote the music for Broadway's "One Touch of Venus", and "Down in the Valley" is a radical departure from the traditional light opera, especially since it does not follow the familiar pattern established by G. & S. Instead it employs a chorus and leader who relate the story in its bare outline and often echo the chief characters in the plot.

While "Down in the Valley" was a Toronto musical innovation, it moved on to and off Hart House Theatre stage with few press ripples; only one daily reported critically.

The charm of such an opus lies in its naturalness and simplicity, as ingenuous as "Oklahoma" without being as bouncy, and wider in musical structure. The plot of the operetta, which was given its U.S. première six months ago at the University of Indiana, has plenty of rural forthrightness and homespun emotion. It deals with the love of Brack Weaver for Jennie Parsons. The role of Weaver was played by undergraduate Bill Copeland, that of Jennie by Dultra Eamon.

The words of the familiar folk song "Down in the Valley" form the basis of the story (by Arnold Sundgaard), which flashes back to the action of Brack's slaying of the villainous Bouché at the Shadow Creek square dance for forcing his attentions on Jennie, Brack's "one true love". Four other folk songs are included in the operetta: "Lonesome Dove", "Hop Up My Ladies", "Sourwood Mountain" and "Little Black Train". The five tunes supply all the musical material with which the composer very cleverly and economically weaves a continuous accompaniment to both speech and song.

Here is a challenge for Canadian composers—similar folksy operettas on Canadian themes!

Photo by Harold K. White

WINNIPEG BALLET will present "Visages", choreography by Gweneth Lloyd, at Canadian Ballet Festival in Toronto from March 1-5.

Good Fun

"Tom Jones", produced in Eaton's Auditorium in Toronto last week by the Canada Packers Operatic Society, was good fun for audience and players. By even amateur standards it was hardly a polished performance, but the cast so enjoyed rollicking through Edward German's comic opera that the audience could not be too critical. The singing by and large was good, except that the orchestra occasionally drowned out some of the less important numbers, and the diction often could have been improved.

Esther Tropea, as Honour the maid, delighted the audience by her singing, antics and excellent stage presence; she carried several scenes with a verve and pace that infected other players, to the advantage of the whole show. Arthur Sclater, as Benjamin Partridge, an interfering busybody of a village barber, showed a mastery of the sort of broad comedy that is the strength of "Tom Jones". With Emlyn Plummer as Gregory the servant, James Green as the gouty Squire Western, and Mary Black as the Hostess, comedy was well represented.

The principals—Doris Newton Lee as Sophia, and Sydney Wrightson as Tom Jones—sang well, but their acting was somewhat stilted.

W. Richard Curry produced and directed, and the whole company is to be complimented on a very enjoyable show. The proceeds of this Canada Packers opera are used for parcels to U.K.—R.G.

Fabien Sevitzky's baton, flashing like lightning over the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week, produced a performance that electrified the audience as well as the players. When the opening "Roman Carnival" by Berlioz, was finished, many in the audience discovered that they had been working as hard as the orchestra! This overture is full of surprises but every time Sevitzky's hand flashed out, something seemed to erupt amid the orchestra. Often, after a brilliant entry, the player relaxed with a puzzled expression—"Did I *really* do that?". Conductors come and go, but there was no doubt in the minds of both players and audience about this one, Dr. Sevitzky, Indianapolis Symphony conductor.

The sombre beauty of Sibelius' Second Symphony took on new coloring as players strove to give Sevitzky just what he wanted. This was not easy to do. His beat is sudden—there is no time to meditate on the entry; it either comes in or it doesn't! It is a tribute to the orchestra's skill that, in most cases, it *did* come in.

Arensky's "Variations on a Theme by Tschaikowsky" was a fine performance indeed. Strauss's "Tyll Eulenspiegel" brought a brilliant finish.—F.A.

BORIS ROUBAKINE, famous European pianist and former associate of late Bronislav Huberman, who recently joined faculty of Royal Conservatory of Music, appears in recital at Concert Hall, Toronto, Feb. 28 at 3 p.m. for the symposium fund of the International Federation of Music Students.

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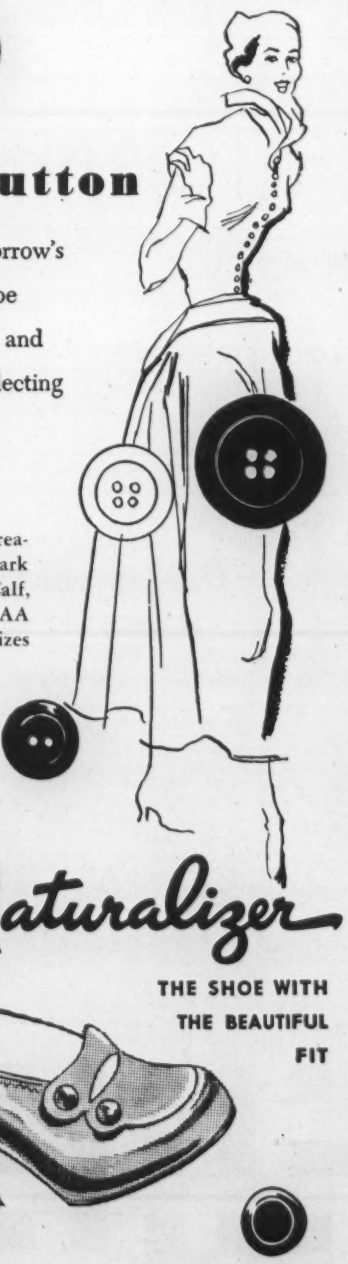

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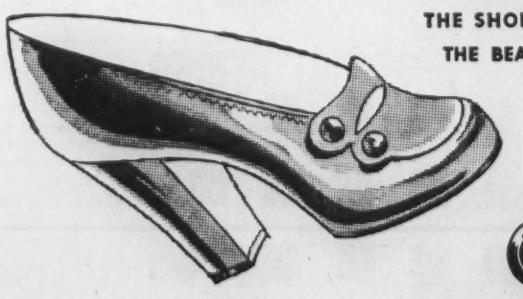

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CONCERNING FOOD

Adventures in Cookery

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

COOKERY methods are changing as rapidly as science and research discover better methods of preparing and handling foods and it behooves the cook-in-chief to keep up with this progress. Magazines and newspapers serve this purpose admirably but it is still necessary to have a sound cook book for reference purposes since the filing system of ideas from the aforementioned magazines etc., is apt to be a bit haphazard.

A recently published cook book by Antoinette and François Pope is one which happily supplies sufficient scientific information to provide the users of their book with an understanding of why certain methods are best to use without requiring a Ph.D. in chemistry. "The Antoinette Pope School Cook Book" (Macmillan: $3.50) is not just a collection of favorite recipes which have been edited and put into book form. True, it does contain many which are specialties of their School of Fancy Cookery but it combines with these the basic recipes which are essential to the beginner and helpful to the experienced cook. It is not an encyclopedia of cookery with classifications and subsections and so forth but it does contain sufficient variety to keep the experimental cook interested for quite some time.

Besides the usual chapters on soups, salads, meats, and so on, to be found in every cook book the authors have included special ones devoted to French and Italian dishes, Cantonese cookery, American style Smorgasbord, professional cake decorating and the carving of fruits and vegetables for garnishes. The subject of fancy garnishes is a matter of personal taste and quite truthfully we have never enjoyed a succulent baked ham any better because a pond lily nestled next to it on the platter. However we realize that more gifted cooks can turn their hand to producing works of art with a knife, raw vegetables and some bottles of food coloring, and if you have the desire to try your skill at this particular phase of cookery here is the book with the information.

The chapter on Cantonese Cookery is particularly interesting since Oriental cookery has become increasingly popular during the last decade and it is here presented in recipe form which is easy to follow. The ingredients for the most part are available locally in grocery stores and most certainly could be found in Chinese stores. However these recipes are authentic and make no pretence at substituting staple items of American cookery for the Chinese. If you wish to reproduce the Oriental dishes you will have to make the effort of gathering together the necessary ingredients. In the chapter on French and Italian dishes the authors state that they have chosen to include recipes for dishes served universally in the best restaurants and hotels with the result that this chapter is fairly short but informative.

The general impression one receives when glancing through the book is that great care has gone into each recipe to make it foolproof. The exact measurements required for molds and cakepans is stated; the method for handling each recipe is given in detail; the time for baking and cooking is listed precisely and the yield per recipe is there for your guidance. In teaching cookery, as with any other scientific subject, detailed information is essential for proper instruction and this book reflects the fact that the authors are accustomed to doing so in their school of cookery.

Here is Antoinette and François Pope's recipe for Sweet-Sour Pork which we have picked out from the chapter on Cantonese Cookery:

Him Soon York (Sweet-Sour Pork)

1½ lb. (1 cup solidly packed) pork tenderloin, or very lean pork cut very thin, about ¼ inch wide, 2 inches long
Hot peanut oil for frying
¼ cup peanut oil
1 cup (1 large) fresh green pepper
1 cup canned pineapple cut in 1½ inch pieces
1 cup very firm red tomatoes cut in 1½ inch pieces

Dip meat into Cantonese Fritter Batter (below); pick up one piece at a time, drop in hot peanut oil (about 350°F.) and fry a few pieces at a time until golden brown (not too dark, as meat will darken more after it is combined with other ingredients and cooked again). Takes about 5 minutes to fry, but watch closely.

Make Sweet-Sour Sauce (below).

In large skillet, pour the ¼ cup peanut oil. When hot, add the fresh green pepper that has been parboiled for 1 minute only and cut in 1½ inch squares. Add the cooked pork and pineapple and cook together for 2 or 3 minutes, mixing very gently as it cooks. Now add the Sweet-Sour Sauce, blend gently, cover pan and cook over moderate flame until thick and transparent—about 5 minutes. Last, fold in the tomatoes and cook all together about 2 minutes, being careful not to crush tomatoes.

Cantonese Fritter Batter

1 medium egg
2 tbsps. chicken stock or milk
¼ cup sifted bread flour
½ tsp. salt

Combine all ingredients in a small bowl, and with egg beater, beat until smooth. Cover and let stand about 10 minutes, or longer. If the batter is too thin, add a little more flour; if too thick add more liquid.

Sweet-Sour Sauce

¼ cup cider (or other) vinegar
½ cup pineapple juice
1/3 cup brown sugar, solidly packed
1½ tbsps. cornstarch combined with
1 tbsp. water
1 tsp. salt

Combine vinegar, pineapple juice and brown sugar in saucepan and cook only until mixture comes to a boil. Let cool for a few minutes. Then add the cornstarch combined with water and the salt, and stir until thoroughly blended.

Note—Any salad oil except olive may be used in place of the peanut oil.

● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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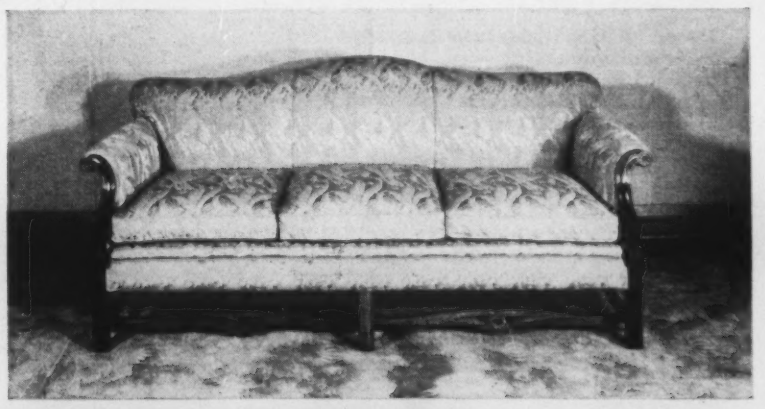

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LONDON LETTER

Still A King "Over The Water" But The Question Is Which One

By P. O'D.

London.

GENERALLY it is with an attitude of amused indulgence that the public contemplates the memorial activities of the Royal Stuart Society and the other Jacobite groups on the anniversary of the death of Charles I—even the traditional toast to the "rightful" King of England "over the water". This toast is still drunk every year on the 30th of January, though Jacobites themselves can't make up their minds whether the "rightful" king is Prince Rupert of Bavaria or the Duke of Bourbon-Parma.

Prince Rupert is in the more direct line of descent, but his great-grandmother married her uncle, which has put rather a kink in it. So a good many Jacobites look towards the Duke of Bourbon-Parma as they likewise bow. Fortunately the Bourbon-Parma family is a large one, including claimants not only to the throne of Britain, but to the thrones of France and Spain as well.

Earnest Jacobites' looking around for a Stuart to toast need never be short of a legitimate excuse for a drink. And that, of course, is as far as it ever goes. On any other day of the year your fanatical Jacobite is as loyal a subject of King George VI as any other in the land.

All this is generally regarded with kindly amusement as a bit of romantic nonsense. But this year the public feeling has been entirely one of sympathy and not at all of amusement, for this is the 300th anniversary of the death of King Charles. There is always something impressive about the passage of centuries; and most people of any education must have found their minds going back for a few minutes at least to that grim scene in Whitehall in the winter of 1649—the silent, horrified crowd hemmed in by squadrons of Cromwell's Ironsides, the platform before the Banqueting Hall, the masked executioner leaning on the axe, the open window through which the King stepped to his doom, comely, dignified, and unafraid.

He had not been a wise king or a lucky one, but he did know how to die. He had made almost all the mistakes, but not there. In that last memorable scene he was the supreme artist. So his legend was born, and before long it was fatal to his enemies.

"Vanquished in life, his death
By beauty made amends:
The passing of his breath
Won his defeated ends."

Authorship or Bricklaying?

Authorship is so much a gamble in the matter of financial rewards—and in other respects as well perhaps—that it is probably a matter of great difficulty to devise a system of taxation that will not bear unfairly upon writers. But it does seem that the eminent economists of the British Treasury could do something to ease the burden where its weight is greatest, for it presses on some shoulders much more heavily than on others—often on those least able to bear it.

The sort of writer who turns out his annual novel or play or whatever it is—or his half-yearly or quarterly as some of them do—can hardly complain if his income is treated like any other businessman's. With all due respect to the industrious fellow, he is producing a trade article under trade conditions. There is certainly no unfairness about taxing his earnings as ordinary annual income.

Unfortunately for authors, though perhaps fortunately for readers, not all of them have this steady, voluminous flow. There are many writers who produce with difficulty and at long intervals. They may spend several years over a book, but the earnings of that book will be treated as

HIDDEN BY A PILLBOX during the recent war, this statue of King Charles I faces down Whitehall and was decorated by the Royal Stuart Society on the anniversary of the execution of the mourned monarch.

income of the year in which it appeared, and the tax-collector will walk off with most of it, in the case of a successful book or play. Prof. Trevelyan's "Social History of England" is said to have earned in royalties over £42,000. His share of it was about £3,000, though the book was certainly the work of more than one year—perhaps many.

The case of the one-book author—a not uncommon phenomenon in literary history—is much harder still. He may spend a lifetime prospecting for literary gold, a lifetime of unrewarded effort; but if he should finally be lucky and strike it rich, he will be treated as though the discovery of bonanzas was an annual event with him and taxed accordingly. There won't be much left to him from what is really his life's work.

No wonder that perennially youthful nonagenarian, George Bernard Shaw, has stated in a recent letter on this subject that "all professional authors, playwrights, composers, painters, publishers, theatre-managers, music sellers, and picture dealers, live by gambling in values more desperately uncertain than the chances of any starter in a horse or dog race"! No wonder distinguished and reputedly successful authors are found engaged in book-reviewing and other forms of hack work! They must do it to live in the intervals between their books.

The real wonder, I suppose, is that they don't take up some steady and well-rewarded job like bricklaying or lorry-driving, with a paternal union to protect them and see that they pay hardly any taxes at all. Authors haven't much sense. But if the community really wants authors, it should do something to make it possible for them to live. As it is, a good many authors must be asking themselves if the community really does want them.

Television Terrors

Modern inventions may be full of promise for the future comfort and interest of human life, but they are also full of menace. When I say that, I am not thinking of the atom bomb. I am thinking of so apparently harmless and entertaining a development as television. Such a nice idea!—just light your pipe and lean back in your armchair, and there in the little magical window the world will spread itself out before your olympian gaze.

Nothing very menacing about that, you may say. But listen! One of the big London banks is right now installing a television system by which a customer's account can be thrown on the screen any time the bank manager wants to have a look at it. You may have the kind of account, friend reader, which could stand such inspection. Most earnestly I hope so. But mine, I know, can't.

Even in a big ledger, surrounded by other accounts, it would still cut a bad figure. But all by itself like that, thrown up on the illuminated screen, feeble, spindling, hopelessly undernourished, and all mottled with red—the mere thought of it appals me. And the effect it will have on the bank-manager is even more dreadful to contemplate. The only hope is that it will be too small for him to see. But what is much more likely is that he will want to see me. Why can't scientists leave things alone and go fishing?

New Zealand House

Just 50 years ago the Carlton Hotel and the adjoining theatre, "His Majesty's", were built on the very valuable site at the corner of Pall Mall and the Haymarket. The Carlton quickly became popular and famous, largely owing to the talents of the great French chef, Escoffier; and the theatre also became famous, thanks to the brilliant showmanship of the great Sir Beerbohm Tree. It was at this theatre, later on, that "Chu Chin Chow" achieved the London record of 2,238 performances, which still stands.

It is now announced that the New Zealand government has bought the Crown lease of the site, with the intention of building there—when building again becomes possible—a New Zealand House, to rank with Canada House, Australia House, and the others.

In the meantime, the Carlton Hotel is chiefly occupied by departments of the Ministry of Food—and you know how easy it is to get those bureaucrats out! But, having waited so long, the New Zealand government may not mind waiting a few years longer.

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THE OTHER PAGE

On Burying Harry

By J. E. MIDDLETON

FROM time to time I have noticed on this page some incidents in the life of a gallant lady, once a concert soprano of parts, now the owner and manager of a pasture-farm. I have called her Cecilia Faraday, which isn't a bad name, as names go.

The other day she fixed me with a glittering eye—indeed, with two—and said "'a fictional narrative, and any resemblance to individual persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental'."

"Exactly!" I replied.

"Then how do you account for the fact that our Federal Member came a-whooping over here one night with a copy of SATURDAY NIGHT in his overcoat pocket, and said 'Good evening Mrs. Faraday. Or have I the privilege of saying Cecilia?' A terribly polite man, our Member. No wonder people vote for him."

"Intelligent as well as polite," I suggested.

"Definitely. I believe that's the fashionable adverb now in the younger set. I picked it up from a Welfare worker."

"Do you want me to apologize for a Member of Parliament?" I asked.

"Certainly not. And you needn't bother excusing yourself. I have only one objection. You called me a gallant lady; two mistakes in one phrase. I'm a woman, not a lady, and there's nothing gallant in working, though it's unusual nowadays I admit. You see I have what your Editor calls an Incentive. I like to eat at my own expense, beholden to nobody; and I like to live in the country. So I keep chickens, pasture cattle and sheep, feed them in winter, wean calves with my fingers in a pail of skimmed milk, keep my livestock comfortable and have a lot of fun."

I mentioned something about driving herself too hard but she brushed the remark aside.

"Of course I have problems," she resumed. "I mention only two, botts and chicken-lice. But if I knew why God created pests of all kinds I'd be too wise; too big for my boots. Come to think of it, I don't know why He created me, to say nothing of some hired men I get. They make mistakes and get bad-tempered. Tut! So do I. So it's as broad as it's long.

"Bill Darlington, my neighbor, came in one morning with a load of hay, intending to drive it into the barn and unload it with the hay-fork. I said, 'You can't do it, Bill; your load is too wide for the barn-doors.' Harry, my man, who knows everything, said 'Nonsense! Drive in, Bill.'

"Two minutes later half the load was on the ground and I was saying 'What did I tell you?'

"'Never mind,' said Harry. 'There's lots of rope. We'll swing down the hay-fork through the doors and pick it up.'

"'How will you get the horses out to hitch to the fork-rope?'

"'Use the car. Get in and drive it.' So I got in, put in the clutch and sat ready, the engine idling, while Harry pulled down the fork and jammed it into the half-load outside. It was pretty loose and Harry tightened it with a rope, being an eternity at the job.

"At last I yelled, 'What's the matter with you? Are you dead?'

"He answered, 'All right. Let her go,' and I stepped on the gas; a little impatiently. The car started—but *backwards*, and charged at speed into the hay. I was too flustered to stop until Harry emerged from the bottom of the hay breathing fire and brimstone. He called me a blanketty-blank, brass-bound idiot, and went on from there with intensity. I had done it on purpose. It was assault with intent and he'd have the law on me—all ornamented with a variety of language not favored in the best Society. And Bill Darlington, an audience of one, leaned against the barn and laughed until he sank to the ground holding his sides. I'm afraid I laughed too."

"Did you get rid of Harry?" I asked.

"Just temporarily. He went off to town and was drunk for three days. When he came back his appetite was a little off, but fried chicken seemed to perk him up. He was a good man, Harry, with peculiarities. I've had a lot worse."

RETROGRESSIONAL

("Canada is officially at war until March, 1949."—News item.)

ALONG our far-flung battle-line
We met and matched the frightful foe;
But that began in 'thirty-nine,
So very, very long ago
That now, why we were so upset
We just forget—we just forget.

Impatient, we await the peace
For which United Nations strive;
The tumult and the shouting cease—
In fact, they ceased in 'forty-five,
But Canada is fighting yet,
Do not forget—do not forget.

The sergeant-major pitches hay;
With lathe and plowshare toils the tar;
Lo, officers of yesterday
Serve patrons in a cocktail bar!
Still Canada, do not forget,
Is fighting yet—is fighting yet.

The squadron-leader hunts for pelts;
The major minds his grocery-store;
But Douglas Abbott pulls our belts
And budgets for a state of war!
Yet, Canada, peace will be thine
In 'forty-nine—in 'forty-nine!

J. E. P.

DOUBTING THOMAS

TWENTY prophets loudly say
"Let the nation hear;
Poverty and battle-fray
Now are drawing near;
Walk in my peculiar path
And avoid the coming wrath."

Every prophet of the score
Plots a different course,
Shouts his warnings more and more
Hollers till he's hoarse.
Wherefore should I heed the bellows
Of these self-appointed fellows?

What the cards or tea-leaves show,
Or a cock's insides,
Is as likely to be so.
For Tomorrow hides
All its cries, grave or gay,
Till it has become Today.

Then a-glowing with surprise
Eager news-men run.
Headings of a monstrous size
Stream across Page One,
And no prophet that we know
Cries aloud "I told you so."

J. E. M.

BROAD HINT

UPON my bended nylons, I
Implore you, good friends, do not buy
My children bugle, horn or fife,
No dolls that know the facts of life,

No tool sets, since our furniture
Is already insecure,
No games with pieces by the score
That constantly need hunting for.

Spare me, please, these gifts well-meant
And if you simply must present
My tots with something, let it be
Something sleek in mink for me!

MAY RICHSTONE

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EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 1, .1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

There Are Many Complex Problems In Europe's Recovery Program

By RODNEY GREY

The Economic Cooperation Administration and the O.E.E.C. face many complicated political and economic problems in their effort to rebuild Europe's economy. Unequal rates of recovery and the problem of control of Germany and particularly of the industrial Ruhr make a high degree of political cooperation difficult.

THROUGH the mass of figures coming from the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington and from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris, several political and economic problems emerge as focal points of European Recovery.

E.R.P. is motivated by a variety of considerations—not least of which is constructing an economic *cordon sanitaire* around the Russian hegemony of eastern Europe. E.R.P. is part of the game of power politics, of gathering allies in order to at least delay a test of strength. It is supported in the United States by different groups—by those who see that something of the economic future of the United States depends upon the re-establishment of a high level of international trade, and that European recovery is necessary to that end; by those who have humanitarian motives and a desire to demonstrate American know-how; by those who favor a strategy of containing the eastern force; and by many producers' pressure groups in the United States who want the administration to maintain markets for their products.

This is all generous and far-sighted—but the question must be asked: is the European Recovery Program generous and far-sighted enough?

That question has been agitating Europeans for the past nine months. Their own estimates of their needs were whittled down by the Eightieth Congress, and the general rise in world prices during 1948 has further decreased the real value of the appropriations. Europe continues to live very much hand-to-mouth, still being relieved rather than reconstructed; and long run plans are haunted by the thoughts of not quite enough aid.

Demand Evidence

The Americans demand evidence of long run planning and cooperation, but as long as the Recovery Program is in fact a Relief Program, these plans have an air of unreality. This is made worse by the lack of a guarantee of continuing American aid even till 1952, when Europe, it is presumed, will be back on her feet again. There is no guarantee but the generosity of a Democratic Congress and the skill and goodwill of Messrs. Hoffman and Harriman. That it should be so is bound up with the American constitution and with the thinking of Americans emerging from the ice age of isolationism.

This real inadequacy of American aid may easily mean that European economic cooperation plus American aid will not equal European Recovery. In 1952, Europe may still have a payments gap with the hard currency area that will require the American taxpayer to disgorge further dollars. It is the "American tradition" to be there first with the most, but the most that Americans are now prepared to give may not be enough.

The real political difficulty in Europe is that the different governments in Europe vary a great deal in their ability to force upon their populations the necessary austerity that must precede recovery. In this, the Belgians, Dutch and British have led. Moderately strong governments, dedicated to reconstruction, endowed with self-confidence and the trust of the majority, they have attacked boldly the unpleasant task of regimentation.

But in Italy and in France, two of Europe's principal governments find themselves unable to muster the strength and the will to direct their people to the duties of rebuilding their economies. These are basically political problems with economic overtones. In many parts of Europe, governments are unable to take the first steps toward the goal—they cannot put down black markets, stabilize food prices, maintain some degree of industrial peace and rationalize management. Europe will proceed in her various parts at an unequal and awkward pace toward the goal of financial self-sufficiency.

The economic corollary of this political weakness is that there is now a distinct difference in distance recovered between Britain and Belgium on one hand, France and Italy on the other (to refer to only a few of the sixteen nations involved). The first two of these nations have goods which would assist the other European nations' recovery; they are expected to export them without immediate payment.

Sterling Exports

Exports from the sterling area as a whole in 1949, to the O.E.E.C. countries will so greatly exceed imports that the O.E.E.C. countries will have a sterling deficit of about 491 million dollars. To arrest the progress of paralysis in trade, Britain has undertaken to supply the countries concerned with these materials without immediate return in goods. The present plans will allow certain countries sterling drawing rights up to a net total of 282 million dollars. The balance of 209 million dollars will be financed, if necessary, by allowing the countries concerned to draw from their existing sterling balances to this amount.

This plan, which represents a very serious drain upon the resources of the British economy, is undertaken only as an emergency measure to alleviate the effects of the present disequilibrium in European trade. About 370 million dollars worth of goods that Britain will supply Europe represent supplies of wool, rubber, sisal, jute, copra, wheat and tin—basic raw material which the British economy could use.

This may rebound upon the work-populations of the more forward-looking countries and slow down the rate of recovery. An artificially induced circulation of goods in Europe may give the appearance of recovery, but if this inflation of export balances continues, it may seriously impede the achievement of a permanent recovery.

The continual drawing down of the export reserves of the more recovered countries may soon prove, too, the most serious impediment to the working of a cooperative economic machine. The Benelux Customs Union, O.E.E.C. and the Economic Commission for Europe may easily become mechanisms for extracting the fruits of austerity from the more deserving. American policy-makers, striving for the admittedly worth-while goal of a high level of European trade, should not attempt to force a degree of cooperation on European economies which is not justified by the unequal effort of the several nations.

Germany is a special problem. The French are obsessed with the need to reduce Germany to a dependent semi-agricultural area; the Morgenthau Plan to de-industrialize Germany probably had more adherents in France than in any other country.

The argument turns on control of the Ruhr—French opinion demands a weak federal German state, international control of the Ruhr and allocation of the products of the Ruhr among the countries bordering on western Germany. Political experts on the spot claim that it is only under direct German control that the people of the Ruhr will produce anywhere near capacity. Under international control they will undermine, by a sort of slow sabotage, any attempts to raise production.

Two major notions must be driven home in the French political consciousness, if the rest of the powers can ever identify that consciousness for any appreciable period. First: that there is little likelihood of Germany, damaged by a long and unsuccessful war and occupied by the victorious powers, being a serious threat to France. Second: Russian imperialism will determine political and military policy. After these two points have been made, and it is yet doubtful that they can be made to a sufficient portion of the French people, it may be clear to the French that their eventual hope of security is Western Union and the North Atlantic Pact.

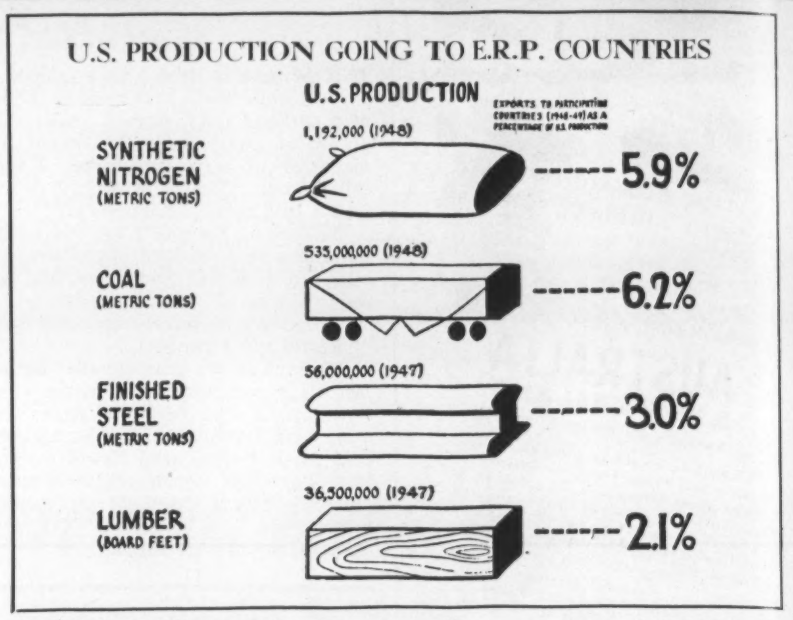
Rearmament

Offsetting possible psychological gains in production from the Atlantic Pact and Western Union, is the diversion of some of Europe's productive resources to rearmament.

Already in Britain, the demand for skilled labor by ordnance factories is aggravating the labor shortage; scarce supplies of aluminum are being directed to the aircraft industry, to build jet fighters for the countries of Western Union. Perhaps even more serious is the diversion of creative engineering and management skills. American experts cite the failure of European management to make the most of present resources. If that is a cause of the crippling technological lag that aggravated the ills of disinvestment and devastation during the war, it is certain that rearmament will drain away a lot of very

(Continued on next page)

E.C.A. MEN: Paul Hoffman, Studebaker chief and E. C. Administrator Averell Harriman, U.S. diplomat with O.E.E.C. in Paris and Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to France, are shown at a Paris airport.



GOODS FOR EUROPE: This chart shows percentages of U.S. production of four important commodities that are being shipped to Europe.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Common Stocks in Disfavor

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN industry makes the big profits it has been making in recent years, you'd think that everyone would want to own shares in it, wouldn't you? Well, they don't. Today most investors seem to want to be bondholders rather than shareholders; that is, they prefer to lend their money to a corporation and hold a bond entitling them to repayment of the loan on a stated date and to the receipt of limited interest at regular intervals in the meantime, rather than become a part-owner of the corporation and a full sharer in its joys and sorrows as a result of purchasing shares of its capital stock.

Shares of numberless good companies have been selling at abnormally low prices for the past two years or more—low, that is, in relation to current earnings and indicated business prospects. The old rule-of-thumb ratio was ten times earnings; a stock was supposed to be more or less reasonably priced if its market price was about ten times the amount of its annual income per common share.

In the great bull market of the late 1920's many stocks sold at thirty times earnings. This, it was later realized, was going a bit too far. But recently, in spite of the lush earnings that have excited socialists and tax-gatherers alike, plenty of good stocks have been going begging at from four to eight times earnings, with a few at even less than four.

Corporations needing additional capital to cover the cost of expansion have found it increasingly difficult, even though making good profits and enjoying good prospects, to raise that capital through selling common stock (on which dividends may be reduced or omitted if earnings should fall), and instead have had to issue bonds constituting a mortgage on assets and earnings.

The companies don't like this, because they become saddled with fixed debt obligations that may be onerous and even dangerous in a period of sharply reduced earnings. In some cases they are able to pay expansion costs out of accumulated earnings, but this may consume their financial reserves. But there is no other course, other than to refuse to expand. If they do that, growth stops.

Clearly, not only investors and managers are affected by this situation; it has social as well as economic significance. It touches the very root of western democracy. Widespread share ownership is essentially western and democratic. By it, any individual who has the price can become a part owner of any corporation whose shares are available for purchase. Employees can, and hundreds of thousands of them do, own shares in the companies they work for—a few or many shares, according to their desires and means. As shareholders, they help to elect the company's directors, who control the management; they participate in profits, according to the number of shares owned, in exactly the same way as other shareholders, no matter how big a money-maker the company may be. The same rules apply to little as to big companies.

One might suppose that the big labor unions, many of which have very large cash assets, would buy substantial blocks of shares, or perhaps even control, of some corporations which they like to point to as particularly large profit-makers. But the unions do not do this; they do not seem to want any part of the actual ownership. In some cases the unions have made loans to tide corporations over an emergency, but have refused to invest. The general public, or a large part of it, has done very much the same in the last two or three years; despite an outcry about excessive profits, there has been little willingness to buy shares. What does this signify?

Lost Faith?

Does it mean that the man-in-the-street has lost faith in the long term earning power of industry? If so, is this due to management's failure for the most part, to convince labor that there is a limit beyond which demands for wage increases cannot be pushed without perhaps killing the goose which lays the golden eggs, or is it due to the weight of taxes or to fear of the possible effects on the system of another great war, or to a combination of such fears?

Whatever the reason or reasons, the fact seems to be that the investing public looks askance at industrial common shares—ownership shares—under present conditions. Given the opportunity to share in the profits and losses of a corporation—to the full in the case of the losses, but in the profits only after taxes have taken their heavy toll—the investor all too often decides to put his money instead into a relatively riskless bond, issued by a government or by an established corporation. Obviously this does not make for a vital, forward-moving economy. The new post-offices and highways which the government may build with the proceeds of the bonds are nice things to have, but they may not be as economically and socially constructive as the new little factories which would have resulted from employing the capital in risk enterprise.

Opinion Divided On Methods To Provide More Steel

By L. J. ROGERS

Much has been heard of new methods of making steel; and more steel Canada certainly does need. Mr. Rogers checked with steel experts and talked to practical steel men. He collected their views and sets out the most important conclusions below.

MOST AUTHORITIES agree that steel consumption will increase as our transition from a primary producer to an industrial power goes forward. In 1948 we produced 472 pounds of steel per capita, compared with Britain's 600 pounds and the 1,216 pounds of the U.S. Almost everyone agrees that our steel output must be increased—but opinion appears to be sharply divided on the question of how this expansion will be carried out.

One school of thought says, "We've got to do something right away. If we use our new Labrador-Quebec iron ore, and our undeveloped water-power, and get Ottawa to back us with loans, tariffs and subsidies, Canada can be not only self-sufficient in steel but this country can become a big steel exporter."

Opposed to this viewpoint are most of the "practical" steel men. They say, "We agree that expansion is needed—but steelmaking isn't a process that can be expanded overnight. Our steel production in 1948 was 150 per cent above 1938—and we're increasing our capacity continually. But self-sufficiency today would be a ruinously expensive luxury."

Look first at the case for immediate action. If Ottawa decided today to make Canada self-sufficient in steel, expanding capacity on orthodox lines, it would be necessary to spend approximately $400 millions to add two million tons of finished steel to our present capacity. ($200 a ton is today's capital outlay for an integrated steel plant, including blast furnaces, coke ovens, open hearth furnaces and finishing mills to produce the wide variety of steel products we now import.)

Canada's present steel capacity is, logically, centred on production of those staple steel products which can most profitably be made by an industry in a small market. Expansion must go into less profitable diversified products, production of which the Canadian market is not yet quite big enough to justify. $400 million is at the same time too much and not enough to solve the problem of steel expansion.

Exports?

How about the export market? Why can not our expanded industry compete in world markets—do we not control great supplies of rich ore? The answer here is simple, if we plan to make steel by the blast furnace-open hearth method. Iron ore is a minor factor in this process — coke and coal are the important factors—and these we have to import from the United States. (We would also have to import scrap if we expanded very much.) It's highly unlikely that we'll ever be able to make steel cheaply enough to be a major factor in the world export market, so long as we have to import our coke and coal.

What about these new steel processes? Why can we not use our cheap hydro-electric power to make steel? Sweden has larger resources of higher-grade iron ore than Canada has today, or is ever likely to have—and Sweden has plenty of cheap hydro-electric power. Last year Sweden made slightly less than half as much steel as Canada—about 1.5 million tons. (Most of this steel was special alloy and tool steel, a category in which Canada is already self-sufficient.)

The reason for the Swedish position is simple—steel cannot be made at low cost, and on a large scale, using electric power. The only practical method of using electricity to make steel is embodied in the small electric crucible, used to make high-grade "special" steels. (Widely-publicized methods of making steel directly from iron ore, using electricity, have been known since 1926, but so far have not proved practical on anything but a very small-scale high-cost basis.)

Electricity can play an important supporting role in the steelmaking process, however, even if it can't star. P. E. Cavanagh, steel expert of the Ontario Research Foundation, names two electric processes suitable for Canadian use—the Tysland-Hole furnace for making pig iron, and the Wiberg furnace for making sponge iron.

The Tysland-Hole electric furnace can produce pig iron more cheaply than the blast furnace at production rates of up to 300 tons a day at most points in Canada where cheap electric power is available, but cannot compete with blast furnaces of today's normal size, 600-ton daily capacity and up, except under very favorable conditions (coke at $17 a ton, electric power at 0.15 cents per kilowatt hour). No Tysland-Hole furnaces of large size have yet been built and Cavanagh says the process can best be introduced today only to complement existing blast furnace installations.

The Wiberg furnace produces sponge iron cheaply, and this product can be substituted for scrap steel in the open-hearth process at today's high scrap prices. On this process, and on another sponge-iron process to which ordinary brick kilns can easily be adapted, Cavanagh warns that the only possible major market for sponge iron is as a replacement for scrap steel, "which the steelmakers in normal times buy at their own price."

Two Processes

Two new processes which likely will mean more in Canada's steel expansion are improvements on the blast furnace. One, described by Cavanagh, is the "low-shaft furnace". It is well suited to Canadian use, for it saves on the use of high-cost metallurgical coke. The other process, now being tested by Republic Steel, means operating the blast furnace under high pressure; its sponsors claim that it gets 20 per cent bigger production out of an existing furnace for about $100,000 installation cost, and cuts operating costs by $1 a ton.

What about the other side of the argument? What progress is the industry making by itself? Spokesmen point to three examples of sound "justified" expansion; (1) The 175,000-ton annual production of low-cost pig iron which Quebec Iron & Titanium will be turning out as a by-product from its $15 million titanium oxide refinery at Sorel, Quebec; (2) the proposed 500-ton blast furnace which will make Hamilton's Dofasco into Canada's fifth basic steel producer, and solve our scrap problems; (3) The Wiberg furnace now being built at Atlas Steels "specialty" plant at Welland, to ease this company's reliance on scrap.

Two of the three major steel producers, Stelco at Hamilton and Dosco at Sydney, are reported to have submitted long-range expansion plans to the Dominion government, but are believed to favor a delay in implementing the plans until present high installation costs drop and the U.S. steel industry completes its present tentative swing back to normal.

• •

Europe's Recovery

(Continued from page 26)

important human energy.

Immediately there is the difficulty of allocating scarce iron and steel supplies among the various industrial powers. This is entangled with the problem of the Ruhr. Over the past year there has been an upgrading of the production allowed the Germans, as experts in the separate sectors of the European economy have been able to persuade the politicians that German steel is necessary. The scrap iron shortage will probably be the greatest difficulty in manufacturing steel, since the Americans wish to leave to the Germans most of the scrap that may be obtained from their devastated areas.

Against this must be set the imperative need of all the blast furnaces of Europe for adequate supplies of scrap. As the more easily available scrap is used up, maintaining an adequate flow of scrap to the industry becomes rapidly more difficult. It seems certain now that the high levels of production of the British steel industry during the first nine months of 1948 were due in part to the rapid using up of easily available scrap.

An important factor which anti-Russian feeling shadows is the need to strengthen trade between eastern and western Europe. Western Europe can probably never attain high levels of national income unless it has access to many of the foods and raw materials of eastern Europe.

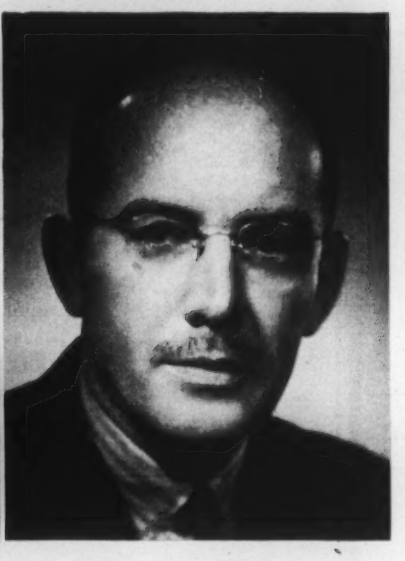
A longer run problem is the decline of sellers' markets and a saturation of international markets for many of the sorts of high class manufactures that Europe's economies can best produce. This problem can only be solved by clever merchandising and clear thinking on the part of Europeans.

Canada's efforts to expand imports from the European continent are a step toward a more balanced international trade. As Europeans no longer have investment earnings to meet current trade deficits, and Canadians seem unwilling to extend very long lines of credit, the only remaining course is to "buy European" if we wish to continue to sell, as we must, so many of our products to that area.

These are the problems of European recovery. To meet the balance of payments difficulty, caused by the coincidence of technological stagnation, loss of investment, war devastation and overseas industrialization, these problems will have to be solved.

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENTS

K. M. SEDGEWICK



C. B. NEAPOLE

Appointment of Kenneth M. Sedgewick as Assistant General Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced today. Mr. Sedgewick has been Manager of Montreal Branch for the past three years and will be succeeded by C. B. Neapole.

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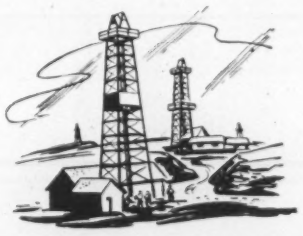
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

Royalite Oil Company, Limited



Royalite Oil Company, Limited pioneered the exploration and development of the first major oil and natural gas field in Alberta. It owns or has interest in 76 oil wells and 65 gas wells. It also holds large acreages of undeveloped lands. It is the stated policy of the Company to initiate early exploration into new areas. Wholly-owned subsidiaries handle most of the crude oil output of the Turner Valley field and process virtually all the natural gas delivered from the field for domestic and commercial use in Calgary and vicinity.

Dividends have been paid regularly on the Company's Shares in each of the past 20 years. Profits in 1948 were equal to 50¢ per share and at the end of 1948 consolidated net working capital of the Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries exceeded $6 million.

We offer, as principals:

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED
Common Shares
Price at Market
Approximately $6.75 per share

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901

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LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 38

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds April 14th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 16th, 1949.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CLASS "A" COMMON

Declared and set aside $4.00 on Class "A" stock, of which $1.00 is to be paid on the 15th of March, 1949, to Shareholders of record February 28th, 1949.

CLASS "B" COMMON

An interim dividend of 50c declared on Class "B"—payable on the 15th of March, 1949, to Shareholders of record February 28th, 1949.

By order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 14, 1949.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Uranium Is Prominent On Program Of Prospectors 17th Meeting

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association, to be held on March 7, 8 and 9, at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, will be "outstanding in the Association's history," if expectations of Mrs. V. R. MacMillan, the indefatigable president, are realized. Radioactive minerals, base metals and gold will comprise the highlights of the speakers' and discussions' program, and United States and Canadian authorities on these subjects have been secured for the 1949 get-together. "We are covering as broad a field as possible in our papers and panel discussions," Mrs. MacMillan states, "particularly in view of the many problems facing the prospector and mine developer in these days of shifting trends." As she points out there was a time when the prospector need only be concerned with such familiar metals as gold and silver and the like. But times have changed. Now industry is needing copper, lead, zinc, silver and other base metals in tremendous amounts. And uranium has become a highly important need, with radioactive minerals in demand not alone for war purposes as so many seem to believe, but for the so-called Atomic Age. And the search for oil in Canada has already become extremely important, and has a long way to go before it will be finished. Then, there's the new developments in iron—and so on. "Times" according to the Association president, "have certainly changed and it is to keep abreast of the changes that the prospectors and developers meet every year to discuss their problems and hear authorities speak on them."

•

While widely known geologists familiar with radioactive minerals, including Dr. W. F. James, Dr. Frank Joubin and Dr. A. H. Lang, will lead discussions in uranium occurrences, it is gold—holding a place all its own in the general mining picture—that has been chosen for the main address at the annual Mining Day banquet, to be held on the closing evening of the Prospectors' and Developers' convention. The purpose of Mining Day, inaugurated in 1946, is to help make Canadians generally more aware of the important part mining plays in the national economy. Two outstanding authorities from the United States are being secured to speak on gold and the future strategic importance of base metals. G. C. Monture, Chief of the Mineral Resources Division at Ottawa, will point up the industrial demands for base metals, as directly affecting Canadian mining men, in his paper on "Base Metals in Canada, Past, Present and Future". V. C. Wansborough, executive director of the Canadian Metal Mining Association will deal with the "Problems of the Mining Industry in Canada", and W. H. Wismer, secretary of the Broker-Dealers' Association of Canada will talk on that organization in relation to mine financing. Service to the mining industry will be the subject of several authoritative papers, while other papers being prepared will deal with special areas and minerals.

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The Prospectors' and Developers' Association has also secured special colored moving pictures for discussions on iron operations, and on the search for oil in Canada. Dr. O. B. Hopkins, vice-president and director, Imperial Oil, will speak on "Leduc oil field and its significance", and Dr. J. A. Retty, Chief Geologist, Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, will talk on "Labrador Iron Operations." A number of representatives of the federal and provincial departments of mines are also scheduled to speak. A special luncheon has been arranged for the ladies, and in addition to the annual Mining Day banquet and the opening luncheon, the general entertainment will include a floor show with many valuable prizes, and the annual Mining Day dance.

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Negotiations which have been underway with a view to Joliet-Quebec Mines granting a lease to Noranda Mines of certain of the company's property, under which silica ore will be taken by the latter, are nearing completion. As pointed out by W. B. Maxwell, president, the lease will be of considerable assistance to Joliet-Quebec in providing funds for exploration work and, inasmuch as it is proposed that a drift be driven through part of the properties of the company, it is felt that valuable information may thereby be obtained. It is understood that proceeds of the lease will amount to $150,000.

•

Athona Mines (1937) Limited was active during the past fall season and advises shareholders that it has

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

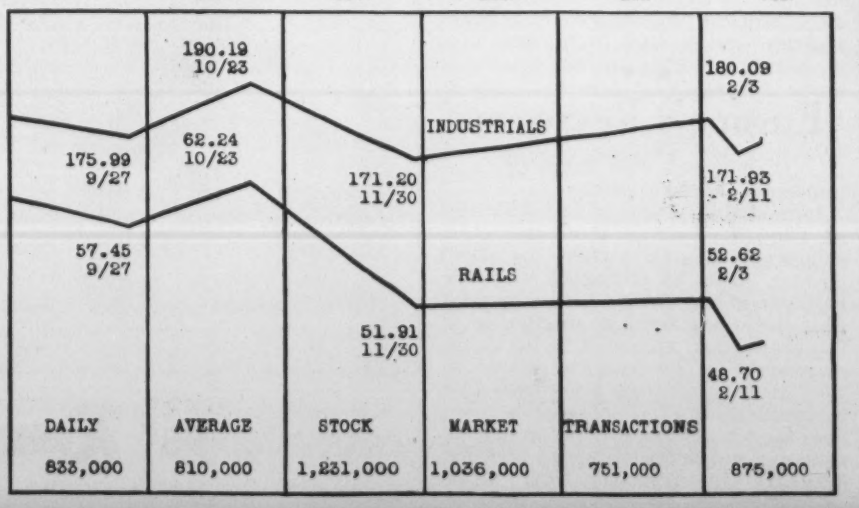
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse U. S. A. legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, market uncertainty should give way in the course of a year, to better markets.

With seven weeks of the new year now history, developments have not seemed too bad. Certainly, the break in American farm prices will work toward a reduction in the cost of living and thus relieve purchasing power for manufactured goods, without exerting undue hardship on the farmer. Again, a decline in American raw material prices will permit manufacturers to either reduce prices or to absorb a fourth round of wage increases should such an advance be witnessed. There is doubt that there will be this fourth round, as illustrated by a number of recent developments. In New England a Textile Union request for a wage increase was turned down and this was accepted by the Union. The Clothing Workers' Union advised that they would not press for an increase this year. Two unions in the mid-Western States have voluntarily requested wage decreases. In the political field, certainly the U.S.A. Excess Profits Tax is out and it is beginning to look as though Mr. Truman will not get much, if any, increase in corporate income tax rates.

Closes in both the Dow Jones Industrial and Rail Averages at 182.55 and 55.30 would represent decisive upside penetrations, suggesting important intermediate recovery. On the other hand, additional price weakness could be used for purchase of common stocks where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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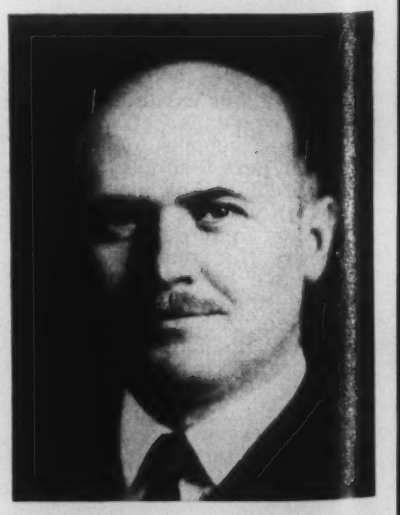

MAJ. GEN. A. B. MATTHEWS

The Sun Insurance Office Ltd., the "Oldest Insurance Office in the world", announces the appointment of Major-General Albert Bruce Matthews, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., as a member of its Canadian Advisory Board and the Advisory Boards of its affiliated Companies: The Patriotic Assurance Company Ltd., London & County Insurance Company Ltd., and Planet Assurance Company, Ltd.

Major-General Matthews is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company. He is a Director of Dome Mines Ltd. and Penn Forest Corp. (N.Y.) and a Governor of Upper Canada College.

He had a distinguished record in the last War and in 1944 was promoted to command the 2nd Canadian Division.

secured several important new interests in the Northwest Territories and Northern Saskatchewan. The company has retained its original property of 19 claims near the holdings of Nicholson Mines in the Goldfields area, and has staked two groups of claims for uranium. Athona, with associated companies, has secured a favorably located 10 square mile concession at Black Lake, Saskatchewan. A block of 132 claims covering an eight mile extension of the McLeod Bay base metal belt at Great Slave Lake, N.W.T., has also been acquired by Athona and associates. The company also retains its Rad group at Great Bear Lake, N.W.T., the Pat group at Indin Lake, N.W.T., and holds 1,150,000 shares of Viking Yellowknife, 500,000 shares of Goldcrest Mines and 5,000 shares of Discovery Yellowknife. Goldcrest has also been active in securing new interests.

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A new company, Yale Lead & Zinc Mines Limited, financed by Toronto interests, has acquired ownership of over 30 properties in the Ainsworth district of British Columbia. The properties in the past 50 years have had spasmodic operations, hampered by fluctuating base metals prices and inadequate working capital, and cover a continuous length of over four miles on strike. The company is already in operation developing ore on the Highlander property. According to B. W. W. McDougall, consulting engineer, the company has acquired all the important producing properties in that section of the Ainsworth camp lying between Cedar and Coffee Creeks in the areas adjacent to the shore of Kootenay Lake. All the important ore zones in the area are included within present boundaries and are amply protected on their dips. Financial sponsors are Draper Dobie & Co. and J. Bradley Streit & Co., with a firm commitment for $160,000 and option agreements which, if fully carried out, will provide an additional $729,995.

•

The gold mining industry is hopeful that the forecast of greater assistance in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament in Ottawa, will recognize the representations made to the government to have the base for assistance broadened to allow inclusion under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, of mines unable to secure aid because output is down close to or below that of the base year. One mine which should benefit if the proposed changes take this fact into consideration is Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, in the Porcupine area, where an extensive development program is proceeding. Three rich veins have been located, as well as several other occurrences which are not so important. The three new high grade showings are on the 1,050, 2,900 and 3,250-foot levels, with an appreciable length developed so far and all still open at one end. The recent discoveries indicate that considerable potential ground of good ore-making possibilities still remains to be explored. The production for December was expected to be the highest for a month in a long time.

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With all their base metal properties being developed at no cost to the company, Aero Prospecting Syndicate now advises that its efforts will be concentrated on finding uranium. The Rexora Mining Corporation property, in the Werner Lake area, northwestern Ontario, has been taken over by Falconbridge Nickel Mines. Aero, as vendors of the property received 1,500,000 shares of the capital stock of Rexora. Aero also has a group of claims under option to International Nickel Company in the same area. While carrying out assessment work by diamond drilling on Rexora ground high-grade values of platinum, palladium, nickel and copper were cut. A portion of the core from one of the diamond drill holes (approximately 51 feet) has been re-checked and assayed for platinum and palladium, and ran $7.25 in copper, $31.52 in nickel, $5.64 in platinum and $2.50 in palladium to the ton, a total of $46.91 per ton.

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As Normetal Mining Corporation put dividend payments on a quarterly basis last year the declaration of 10 cents a share, payable March 31, is taken to suggest total payments for 1949 will be at least 40 cents a share, compared with 26 cents distributed last year. Estimated net profits of $1,549,000, equivalent to 41 cents a share, for the fiscal year ended December 31, are the largest in the company's history, and compare with 28.63 cents in 1947 and 11.98 cents in 1946. In the last quarter of 1948 the company's earnings exceeded 13 cents per share. Further improvement in operations and earnings are expected to result when hydro-electric power is made available, possibly next month.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today a final dividend of three per cent (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for the year 1948 was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 31, 1949, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on February 25, 1949.

The Directors again point out that net earnings from rail operations are insufficient for the payment of any dividend. The increases in wages and the costs of materials exceeded by more than $4 million the increase in gross earnings. The dividend is attributable entirely to income from sources other than rail operation.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 14, 1949.

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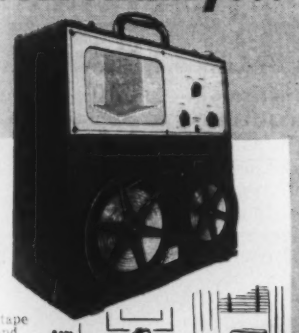

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SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADA'S FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE with all countries in 1948 amounted to $473,100,000, double the 1947 figure of $237,800,000. The debit balance with the United States was cut to $283,600,000, less than a third the 1947 debit of $918,100,000. The favorable balance with the United Kingdom was reduced to $389,200,000 from $564,300,000 in 1947. (D.B.S.)

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Canadian production of coal rose almost 31 per cent in January over the corresponding month last year. Imports, on the other hand, showed a sharp decline of 21 per cent in the same comparison. (D.B.S.)

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Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading manufacturers at December 1 reached a new high figure of $41.43. This was 27 cents above the November 1 figure of $41.16 and $4.19 higher than the December 1, 1947 average of $37.24. (D.B.S.)

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Dollar volume of wholesale sales in Canada last year was 4.4 per cent higher than in the preceding year, while the value of year-end inventories rose six per cent. In December, sales were five per cent higher than a year earlier, but 17 per cent below November. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39 = 100, stood at 263.2 for December, 316.2 for November and 251.1 for December, 1947. (D.B.S.)

•

Showing a slackening in the rate of rise, department store sales showed an increase of eight per cent during the week ending February 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All provinces shared in the rise with the exception of Manitoba where the decline was one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan increased 18 per cent, Alberta 16 per cent, the Maritimes 13 per cent, and Quebec and Ontario each seven per cent. (D.B.S.)

With Ontario — established leader among the provinces in mineral production — accounting for almost 36 per cent of the total, Canada's 1948 mineral production reached an all-time high value of $806,180,000, according to preliminary figures for last year. The 1948 figure shows an increase of 25 per cent over the previous record of $644,696,000 set in 1947 and compares with $502,816,000 in 1946. (D.B.S.)

•

Canada's gross national product and expenditure in 1948 amounted to approximately $15.4 billion, an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1947. Most of this increase was the result of rising prices as indicated by the rise of about 14 per cent in the cost-of-living index during 1948. (D.B.S.)

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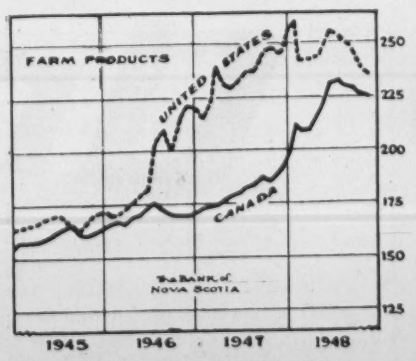
Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 12 declined slightly to 71,943 cars from 72,289 cars for the previous week but were up 3.4 per cent over loadings of 69,591 cars for the corresponding week last year. (D.B.S.)



Charted above are wholesale prices for Canada and the United States, official indexes 1935-39 = 100, for farm products from 1945 to the end of 1948. (Bank of Nova Scotia *Monthly Review*)

Simpsons Class "A" Shares

—1948 Net Profit $5.24 per Share

Simpsons, Limited annual report for the fiscal year ended January 5th, 1949 includes the following features showing the organization's progress during the past year.

—After inventory reserve of $1,200,000 Net Profit amounted to $4,281,761 compared with $3,758,193 in the previous year.

—Net Profit available for Class "A" and "B" Shares was $5.24 per share compared with $4.52 in 1947.

—A newly acquired building in Vancouver to serve Pacific Coast customers. At London, Ontario a new warehouse and delivery building is in the course of construction and further additions are being made to the Regina and Halifax properties.

We offer as agents—

Simpsons, Limited

Class "A" Shares

Price: At the market, about $28.50 per Share

Dividends on the Class "A" and "B" shares during 1948 totalled $1.50 per Share consisting of 75¢ per Share on the 25th of February and August. In 1949 to date one dividend of $1 per Class "A" and "B" Share has been declared.

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PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 16th to shareholders of record at close of business March 5th, 1949.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire Safety Measures Are Needed To Protect Life And Property

By GEORGE GILBERT

Attention is being drawn to a new edition of the National Building Code which has been recommended for adoption in the United States, one important Article of which requires all existing buildings to conform to certain minimum requirements for safety-to-life.

THERE is no question that processes of production in this chemical and machine age have introduced numerous hazards of explosion and fire, and that many manufacturing concerns are using processes with the hazards of which they are not any too familiar. The three principal causes of the large fire losses which have occurred under these conditions are listed as follows: (1) failure to discover the fire in its early stages; (2) insufficient private fire fighting equipment which could be used to extinguish the fire before it gained much headway; (3) inadequate public fire service.

There is also to be taken into consideration the element of error in human judgment in the early stages of a fire, as illustrated by the fact that the big fire at Fall River, Mass., during the war which destroyed millions of dollars worth of rubber might never have got out of control if the sprinkler system had not been shut off shortly after the fire was first discovered. As a remedy for these conditions, insurance engineers suggest the use of thermostats and the installation of small hose, other fire-fighting equipment, and automatic sprinklers in manufacturing plants, and in other buildings.

As the public fire protection contribution, municipalities should each provide an adequate and dependable water supply, a well-manned and equipped and properly trained fire department and a suitable and properly distributed fire alarm system. Thermostats can be so connected that they will automatically transmit a fire alarm or operate an extinguishing equipment. It is also to be noted that many hazardous processes can be made relatively safe by the use of thermostatic controls or thermostatic alarms. Of course, it must not be overlooked that the maintenance of such systems and devices is of great importance and should be placed in the hands of those experienced in their supervision.

As experience has proved, the most valuable appliances for extinguishing fires in their early stages are those which operate automatically. The automatic sprinkler system has proved its worth in saving many millions of dollars, and, if kept under efficient supervision, it is generally recognized as being the only safeguard for such structural defects as large areas, unprotected vertical openings and excessive use of combustible material in the structure or in its contents. Automatic application of extinguishing agents to processes of a hazardous nature, or the quick exclusion of the oxygen of the air through covers, are also recognized as features deserving particular attention.

Fire Department Service

Many fire departments are operating with fewer men per hose line than are regarded as necessary by these experts, which, while it may be satisfactory in controlling small fires, may be totally inadequate for the infrequent large fire. It is also regarded as especially important to keep apparatus in the best possible condition, as it is often difficult to obtain quick replacements. Training of fire department personnel has become increasingly important, not only in methods of fire extinction but also in methods of fire prevention and inspection of premises for fire hazards.

It is not always recognized that without the backing of a well-designed and well-enforced building code, it is virtually impossible to bring about any noticeable improvement in the fire safety of a municipality, large or small. It is interesting to note that a new edition of the National Building Code has just been issued in the United States and has been recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for adoption in that country.

This 1949 edition is described as a composite of the views and experience of building officials, the building industry and the fire protection engineers. It is regarded as a practical approach to the building code problem because it will encourage a large amount of standardization, and it is stated that nationally recognized standards of trade associations have been widely used in the code. But the outstanding advance in building code development in the 1949 edition is to be found in Article XIX which requires all existing buildings to conform to certain minimum requirements for safety-to-life.

Article XIX also defines the structures which require correction and details the manner in which enclosure of vertical openings and other safety measures must be applied. As pointed out by Mr. W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, this new code is the outgrowth of the lessons learned by municipalities in the tragic LaSalle Hotel fire in Chicago and the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta in 1946 which resulted in the loss of about 180 lives. Article XIX provides what are regarded as minimum requirements for reasonable safety to life to be included in a code for municipalities which need and want the power to make existing building safer.

According to Mr. Mallalieu, there is a growing public opinion in favor of so-called retroactive regulations which can be used to enforce correction in existing buildings. He also has pointed out that Atlanta adopted such requirements as a result of the Winecoff fire and that they have brought about correction of many old buildings; and that in Hartford, Conn., all of the city's 27 hotels have had to make improvements for life safety, many of them being required to install automatic sprinklers.

It is to be noted that one of the beneficial aspects of the new code is that it permits more economical construction and reduced building costs. It is a performance code and as far as practicable, within the limits of public safety, allows the use of any materials, type of assembly or style of architecture that meets the required standards of strength, stability and fire resistance. That is, the adoption of this code by a city will give builders more latitude in their choice of materials and types of construction than under many existing building codes.

It should be understood that the code is not in any sense a fire insurance code, although funds for its research and preparation were provided by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, an organization of stock fire insurance companies. Its engineers have avoided inclusion of any requirement that might be so constructed. The objective is safety to life as well as property, and requirements as to healthful conditions, such as for adequate light and ventilation, have not been overlooked.

—*Photo by Austin Company*

PLATE PRINTING: This is the plate printing department of British American Bank Note Company's new plant in Ottawa. It has special lighting, special air-conditioning, and is free of supporting columns.

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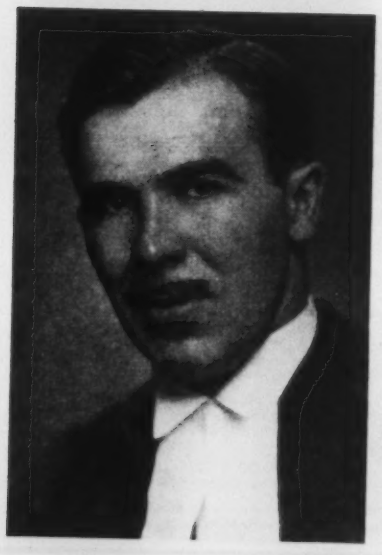
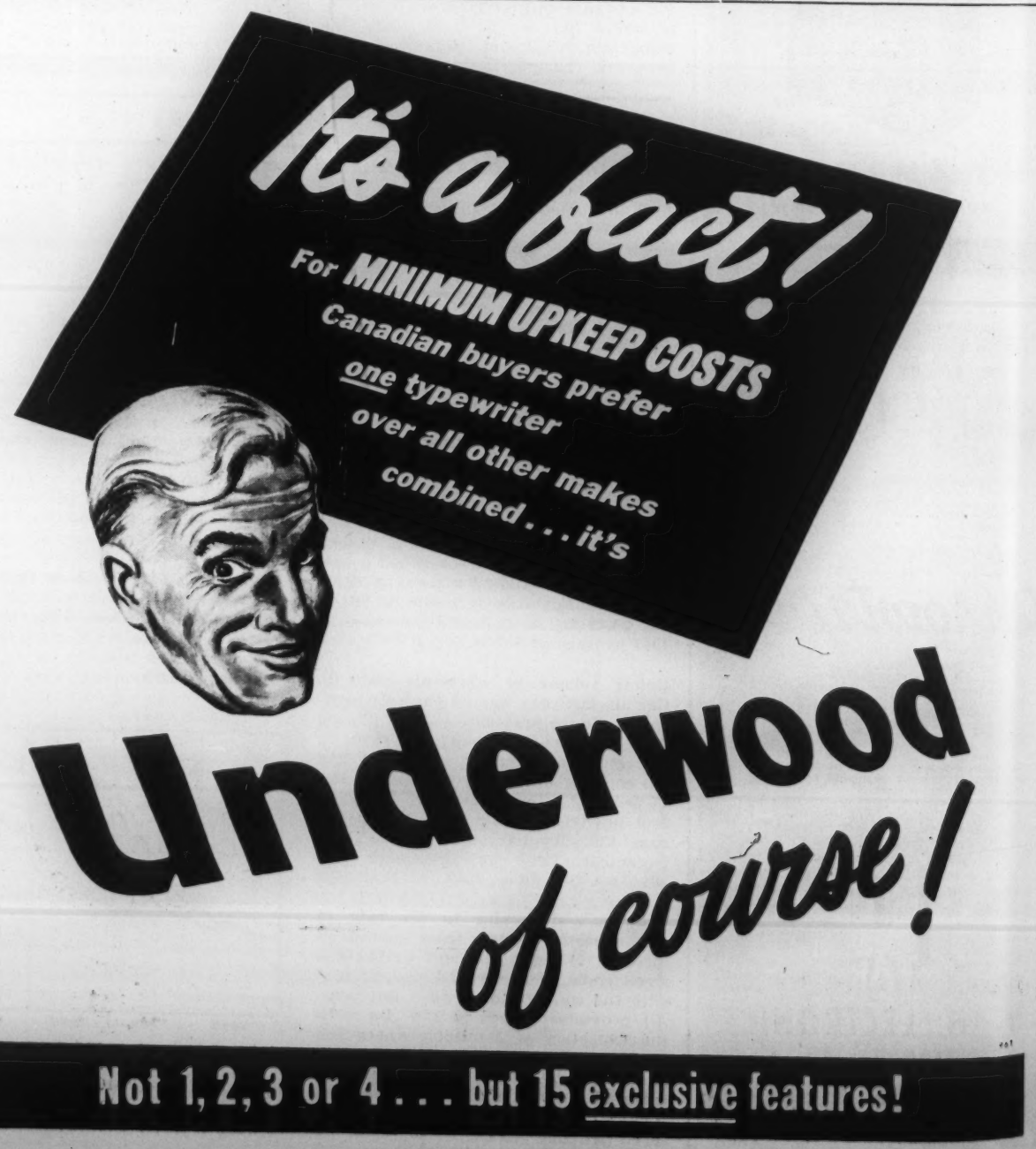
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Canada Health—New Appointment



STEWART M. McBRIDE

Mr. Earl Putnam, President, Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, has announced the appointment of Mr. Stewart M. McBride as Assistant General Manager of the Company. He has managed the Company's legal and claims department and has also been on the Management Planning Board. A former Canadian Army Officer with the British Columbia Dragoons, on return from overseas, Mr. McBride resumed studies at Osgoode Hall before joining Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation. Previously a resident of Belleville, Ontario, he will make his headquarters at the home office in Waterloo, Ontario. *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We Must "Even Out" Crises If We Are To Survive

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

One of the forces which will maintain business activity is foreign lending and giving. Mr. Marston argues that one of the important motives of the European Recovery Program is the maintenance of employment and income in the United States. He suggests that if the free-enterprise system is to survive, some method of "evening out" periodical crises will have to be found.

London

THE PROPHETS of slump have misplaced their timing so badly in the postwar years that only the most hardened are ready to commit themselves to new forecasts, even when they have solid facts as a foundation. Recent disturbances in American stock and commodity markets cannot be attributed simply to "nerves": in reduced railroad car loadings, curtailment of production in some categories of textiles, increased unemployment, accumulation of various consumer goods in warehouses and stores, there is clear evidence that the boom is hesitating.

If it lurches over into a slump most of the world will be dragged down with it, just when frustrated hopes of moderate prosperity seemed about to be fulfilled.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire Safety Measures Are Needed To Protect Life And Property

By GEORGE GILBERT

Attention is being drawn to a new edition of the National Building Code which has been recommended for adoption in the United States, one important Article of which requires all existing buildings to conform to certain minimum requirements for safety-to-life.

THERE is no question that processes of production in this chemical and machine age have introduced numerous hazards of explosion and fire, and that many manufacturing concerns are using processes with the hazards of which they are not any too familiar. The three principal causes of the large fire losses which have occurred under these conditions are listed as follows: (1) failure to discover the fire in its early stages; (2) insufficient private fire fighting equipment which could be used to extinguish the fire before it gained much headway; (3) inadequate public fire service.

There is also to be taken into consideration the element of error in human judgment in the early stages of a fire, as illustrated by the fact that the big fire at Fall River, Mass., during the war which destroyed millions of dollars worth of rubber might never have got out of control if the sprinkler system had not been shut off shortly after the fire was first discovered. As a remedy for these conditions, insurance engineers suggest the use of thermostats and the installation of small hose, other fire-fighting equipment, and automatic sprinklers in manufacturing plants, and in other buildings.

As the public fire protection contribution, municipalities should each provide an adequate and dependable water supply, a well-manned and equipped and properly trained fire department and a suitable and properly distributed fire alarm system. Thermostats can be so connected that they will automatically transmit a fire alarm or operate an extinguishing equipment. It is also to be noted that many hazardous processes can be made relatively safe by the use of thermostatic controls or thermostatic alarms. Of course, it must not be overlooked that the maintenance of such systems and devices is of great importance and should be placed in the hands of those experienced in their supervision.

As experience has proved, the most valuable appliances for extinguishing fires in their early stages are those which operate automatically. The automatic sprinkler system has proved its worth in saving many millions of dollars, and, if kept under efficient supervision, it is generally recognized as being the only safeguard for such structural defects as large areas, unprotected vertical openings and excessive use of combustible material in the structure or in its contents. Automatic application of extinguishing agents to processes of a hazardous nature, or the quick exclusion of the oxygen of the air through covers, are also recognized as features deserving particular attention.

Fire Department Service

Many fire departments are operating with fewer men per hose line than are regarded as necessary by these experts, which, while it may be satisfactory in controlling small fires, may be totally inadequate for the infrequent large fire. It is also regarded as especially important to keep apparatus in the best possible condition, as it is often difficult to obtain quick replacements. Training of fire department personnel has become increasingly important, not only in methods of fire extinction but also in methods of fire prevention and inspection of premises for fire hazards.

It is not always recognized that without the backing of a well-designed and well-enforced building code, it is virtually impossible to bring about any noticeable improvement in the fire safety of a municipality, large or small. It is interesting to note that a new edition of the National Building Code has just been issued in the United States and has been recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for adoption in that country.

This 1949 edition is described as a composite of the views and experience of building officials, the building industry and the fire protection engineers. It is regarded as a practical approach to the building code problem because it will encourage a large amount of standardization, and it is stated that nationally recognized standards of trade associations have been widely used in the code. But the outstanding advance in building code development in the 1949 edition is to be found in Article XIX which requires all existing buildings to conform to certain minimum requirements for safety-to-life.

Article XIX also defines the structures which require correction and details the manner in which enclosure of vertical openings and other safety measures must be applied. As pointed out by Mr. W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, this new code is the outgrowth of the lessons learned by municipalities in the tragic LaSalle Hotel fire in Chicago and the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta in 1946 which resulted in the loss of about 180 lives. Article XIX provides what are regarded as minimum requirements for reasonable safety to life to be included in a code for municipalities which need and want the power to make existing building safer.

According to Mr. Mallalieu, there is a growing public opinion in favor of so-called retroactive regulations which can be used to enforce correction in existing buildings. He also has pointed out that Atlanta adopted such requirements as a result of the Winecoff fire and that they have brought about correction of many old buildings; and that in Hartford, Conn., all of the city's 27 hotels have had to make improvements for life safety, many of them being required to install automatic sprinklers.

It is to be noted that one of the beneficial aspects of the new code is that it permits more economical construction and reduced building costs. It is a performance code and as far as practicable, within the limits of public safety, allows the use of any materials, type of assembly or style of architecture that meets the required standards of strength, stability and fire resistance. That is, the adoption of this code by a city will give builders more latitude in their choice of materials and types of construction than under many existing building codes.

It should be understood that the code is not in any sense a fire insurance code, although funds for its research and preparation were provided by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, an organization of stock fire insurance companies. Its engineers have avoided inclusion of any requirement that might be so constructed. The objective is safety to life as well as property, and requirements as to healthful conditions, such as for adequate light and ventilation, have not been overlooked.

—Photo by Austin Company

PLATE PRINTING: This is the plate printing department of British American Bank Note Company's new plant in Ottawa. It has special lighting, special air-conditioning, and is free of supporting columns.

Canada Health—New Appointment

STEWART M. McBRIDE

Mr. Earl Putnam, President, Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, has announced the appointment of Mr. Stewart M. McBride as Assistant General Manager of the Company. He has managed the Company's legal and claims department and has also been on the Management Planning Board. A former Canadian Army Officer with the British Columbia Dragoons, on return from overseas, Mr. McBride resumed studies at Osgoode Hall before joining Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation. Previously a resident of Belleville, Ontario, he will make his headquarters at the home office in Waterloo, Ontario. *

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We Must "Even Out" Crises If We Are To Survive

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

One of the forces which will maintain business activity is foreign lending and giving. Mr. Marston argues that one of the important motives of the European Recovery Program is the maintenance of employment and income in the United States. He suggests that if the free-enterprise system is to survive, some method of "evening out" periodical crises will have to be found.

London.

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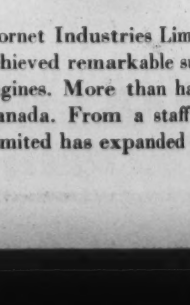

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Business Briefs

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR Company's 42nd annual financial statement for 1948 shows an increase of over $6 million in funds invested and entrusted to their care over the year 1947. The largest increase is in the estates, trusts and agencies under administration which accounted for over $4 million, representing a 14 per cent increase.

Net profits after taxes amounted to $109,264 against $101,937 the previous year, representing $10.92 per share. During the year two new directors joined the Board, Maynard A. Metcalf, vice-president of Canadian National Railways, and William Harrison, chairman of the board, Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison Ltd.

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SUN Life Assurance Company of Canada, which began business in 1871, heads the list with new business of $374,652,547, the largest amount of new life insurance issued by any Canadian life company in 1948, though less than the $380,659,514 issued by the company in 1947. Total life insurance in force at the end of 1948 amounted to $4,089,234,182, as against $3,837,724,159 at the close of the previous year. There are 1,555,161 individual policies and group insurance certificates now in force with the company. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1948 totalled $105,046,413, as against $101,914,657 in the preceding year. Since inception these payments now total $2,126,737,233. During 1948 the assets increased by nearly seventy millions and now amount to about $1,500,000,000.

•

EQUITABLE Life Insurance Company of Canada, established in 1920, made steady gains during 1948 in business and financial strength. It increased its insurance in force from $60,671,183 to $66,823,745; its assets from $18,674,520 to $19,813,517; its policy and annuity reserves from $15,204,068 to $16,130,688; its investment and contingency reserves from $700,000 to $750,000; its income from $2,685,016 to $2,917,294; its total disbursements, including payments to policyholders, from $1,667,252 to $1,770,882; its gross interest rate on ledger assets from 4.79 per cent to 4.88 per cent; and it increased its surplus over capital and all liabilities from $1,068,827 to $1,153,542. Its new insurance and revivals in 1948 amounted to $10,228,385, compared with $8,115,053 in the previous year.

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THE annual meetings of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and the Dominion Fire Prevention Association will be held this year at the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan, from May 9 to 12, inclusive. Information may be obtained from W. L. Clairmont, Dominion Fire Commissioner, Ottawa. The president of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals is R. E. Tiffin, Fire Commissioner of Saskatchewan, 30 Saskatchewan Government Building, Regina; and the president of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association is F. X. Ahern, Deputy Fire Commissioner of Quebec, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

•

G. FAY DAVIES, former general manager of the National Life Assurance Co., has been made a vice-president and a member of the executive committee, H. R. Bain, president, announced following a recent meeting of the board of directors.

Mr. Davies entered the life insurance business as a salesman twenty-five years ago, and during his early experience served for a time on the staff of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, now known as the Life Insurance Agency Management Association in Hartford.

•

AT THE end of 1948 the total assets of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada, which began business in 1903, were $17,031,131, as against $15,408,004 at the close of the previous year. Rate of interest earned on invested assets in 1948 was 4.20 per cent, compared with 4.10 per cent in 1947. New business amounted to $13,819,432, compared with $14,148,073 in 1947. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled $978,741, compared with $839,982 in 1947. Total receipts were $3,377,488, compared with $3,051,120 in 1947. Insurance in force increased during 1948 from $79,531,920 to $87,780,058, and unassigned surplus at the end of the year was $399,036, compared with $371,818 at the close of 1947.

•

AT THE annual meeting of the Pilot Insurance Co., three new directors, T. H. Stinson, K.C., Norman A. Eager, and Paul E. Laymon, were elected to the board.

Mr. Stinson is president of the Victoria Trust and Savings Co., Lindsay, Mr. Eager general manager Burlington Steel Company Ltd., Hamilton, and Mr. Laymon vice-president and general counsel Standard Accident Insurance Co., Detroit.

•

THE PREMIER TRUST CO.'s thirty-third annual report covering the year ended December 31, 1948 shows a gross revenue for the year of $270,921.81 and after deducting income taxes and other charges there remained a balance available for distribution of $108,236.09.

Dividends at the rate of 2 per cent per annum amounting to $23,672.70 were disbursed; $16,000.00 was written off office premises; $10,000.00 was added to investment reserve; and the balance carried forward in profit and loss was increased by $8,302.83 to $58,563.39.

•

THE Northern Assurance Co. Ltd. has announced that it and its associated companies, the "London & Scottish," "Royal Scottish," "Scottish Metropolitan" and "World Marine & General," have approved the appointment of John Reid as assistant manager for Canada of these companies from January 1, 1949.

Mr. Reid has been fire superintendent for the Northern Assurance Co. for the past 20 years and has been in the service of the company since 1921.

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